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# The Pittsburgh Commercial.


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VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 11, 1872. NO. 105.


## FIRST EDITION.

### HARRISBURG.

### State War Claims Investigation.

### Mackey Re-elected State Treasurer.

### ANOTHER STEP IN SENATE ORGANIZATION.

### Mr. Hammersly Elected Clerk.

### Hitch Concerning Remaining Officers

**Special to the Pittsburgh Press.**

HARRISBURG, PA., January 15, 1872.

**SENATE.**

**The State War Claims Business.**

Mr. Graham offered the following: *Resolved*, If the House concur, that so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the collection of war claims by George O. Evans be referred to a select committee to consist of three members of the Senate and five members of the House, with instructions to inquire into the facts attending the settlement of said claims, with power to send for persons and papers, and to make a report to both Houses.

Mr. Buckalew hoped that particular inquiry would be made about the statement which had been contained in Governor Curtin's message. If the Governor had said that the claims had been settled and adjusted, he must have had something on which to base this assertion. One of the most obscure circumstances connected with the whole affair was that the Treasury Department at Washington appeared to have made different statements at different times to our State authorities. This gave rise to the suspicion that our claims had been manipulated. He (Mr. Buckalew) had such confidence in Governor Curtin that he did not believe that he would have made his assertion without satisfactory evidence. There was a suspicion that the State accounts in the Treasury Department had been handled in a manner demanding rigid investigation. The people would be satisfied with nothing less.

Mr. Graham, Republican, believed that the resolution which he had offered was sufficiently comprehensive to get at all the facts.

Mr. Davis asked whether it was the intention of the committee to communicate promptly with ex-Governor Curtin? He supposed that this would be the first step. No answer was returned.

The resolution was agreed to.

**Balloting for Clerk.**

The Senate proceeded to ballot for Clerk. The fifth and sixth ballots resulted in 13 for Zeigler against 13 for Hammersly.

Mr. Zeigler then stated that in order to facilitate public business he would peremptorily decline to be any longer a candidate.

The seventh ballot was being taken, when Mr. Randall said that he believed the time had come when the Senate should be permanently organized. He had voted with his party up to the present point, and now, with out any consultation with his colleagues, but in order to avert any further delay, and as Mr. Zeigler positively declined, he would vote for the Republican candidate for clerk.

The result was: Hammersly 14 votes; Zeigler 12 votes. Mr. Hammersly was declared elected.

**The Remaining Officers.**

Mr. Randall moved that the remaining officers of the Senate (all Democratic) hold their positions until otherwise ordered.

This gave rise to animated remarks among the Republican members. Some of them (including Messrs. Davis, of Philadelphia, and Allen) thought that the Democrats had acted with such magnanimity that it was policy to adopt the resolution offered by Mr. Randall. Mr. White wished the officers to be more definitely named. Messrs. Allen and Brooks doubted whether the officers could have their terms legally extended by a simple resolution of one house.

Without coming to a decision, Senate adjourned.

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**

**Contested Seat.**

Mr. Woolever presented a petition of Mr. Green, Democrat, contesting the seat of Representative Shortt, of Warren.

**Committee on Labor, &c.**

Mr. Burkholder offered a resolution that in addition to the regular standing committees there shall be appointed a committee of seven on labor and co-operation. He supported this resolution as necessary for the workingmen.

Mr. White thought that the subject was covered by committees already ordered.

Mr. Rogers, of McKean, thought they could all be attended to by the committees already authorized.

The resolution was adopted.

**Election of State Treasurer.**

The members of the Senate being introduced, the two bodies proceeded to elect a State Treasurer. The vote was: Robert W. Mackey, 75 votes; Wm. E. Dougherty, 47 votes. Mr. Mackey was declared elected.

After the result was announced, Mr. Mackey was serenaded by the Great Western Band, accompanying the Lincoln Club, in the rotunda. Mr. Mackey, in response, expressed his thanks, and said that his election this year was appreciated more fully from the fact that it had been reached without any solicitation on his part. It would be his effort in the future, as it had been in the past, to protect the finances of the State, and at the end of his term to retire with his any ambition gratified, that of having done his duty faithfully. (Applause.)

The Senators having retired, the Speaker of the House presented the annual report of the State Treasurer. Adjourned.

**Serenade Last Night.**

The Great Western Band this evening serenaded the Allegheny and Philadelphia members at their hotels, and were finally entertained by State Treasurer Mackey at the Lochiel House. Senator Harry White made an address highly eulogistic of Mr. Mackey and complimentary to the Club and band. The visitors left for home on the Cincinnati Express this evening.

## STATE LEGISLATURES.

**OHIO.**

COLUMBUS, January 10.—A bill was introduced in the Senate to-day to made wild game the property of persons on whose land it is found, and to prevent the killing of game on the property of another. A resolution was offered favoring general amnesty.

In the House a resolution was offered deprecating Federal interference in State politics. A bill was introduced to allow all building and loan associations to increase their capital stock. Bills were also introduced to authorize the granting of injunctions to restrain persons from engaging in the lottery business while suits are pending against them, and requiring the removal of thistles, grass and weeds from roads, highways, streets and alleys; also to make husbands and wives incompetent to testify for or against each other.

**Nebraska.**

OMAHA, January 10.—In the State Legislature to-day the bill recalling the Constitutional Convention passed the Senate.

**Dwelling and Tannery Burned.**

**Special Dispatch to the Commercial.**

LOUDONVILLE O., January 10, 1872.

The dwelling and tannery of M. D. Gardner, at Mohicanville, Ashland county, valued at $15,000, were entirely destroyed by fire last night. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. Insured for $9,000.

## NEWS SUMMARY.

*BY TELEGRAPH*

Advices from the head waters of Kern river, where a fight occurred between Charles Jones, the escaped convict from the Nevada State prison, and Francis S. Armistadt, who was pursuing him, occurred, which were at first disbelieved. Jones was hit twelve times and Armistadt nine, with heavy rifles at ten paces. Both men died. The fight is considered the most desperate ever recorded, a literal "rain of shot and stream of fire."

Rev. Dr. Thompson, of Chicago, has accepted the rectorship of Christ Church, New York.

The upper house of the Massachusetts Legislature yesterday adopted an order requesting the Committee on Railways to inquire into the expediency of providing a law that passengers on railways cars shall be exempt from liability to pay fares until they are provided with seats.

It is rumored that Gen. McClellan will succeed Fisk as Vice President of the Erie Railroad.

William Pinckney White, Governor elect of Maryland, was inaugurated yesterday.

In the Wharton case, at Annapolis, yesterday, the evidence for the defense continued. Prof. H. C. White claimed that the analysis of Professors Aiken and Towry was imperfect. Dr. Wm. H. Baltzell, of Baltimore, gave it as his opinion that Ketchum died of cerebro-spinal meningitis.

Charles McFarland's distillery, at Sugetown, Illinois, was burned on Monday. Loss $20,000.

At Janesville, Wisconsin, Wednesday morning, Delo Butch fell against a circular saw while in motion. His leg was cut off in two places and his right arm split from the wrist to the shoulder. He lived two hours.

Governor Baldwin, of Michigan, has issued a proclamation addressed to the people of the United States, in which he says he now takes pleasure in announcing that further contributions of money for the relief of sufferers by the late disastrous fires in that State, are unnecessary. The Governor tenders the hearty thanks of the whole of the people of Michigan to those whose earnest sympathy and liberal aid have so greatly alleviated the sufferings of so many of its citizens.

## XLII. CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, January 10, 1872.

SENATE.

Mr. CARPENTER offered a preamble and resolution setting forth that any rules or regulations taking from the President the power of nominating public officers would be contrary to the Constitution, and said that at an early day he would call it up for the purpose of submitting some remarks on the latest political delusion, called "Civil-Service Reform," which takes the appointing power from officers in whom it is vested by the Constitution and gives it to a board of school masters sitting in Washington. Laid over.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, the bill to prohibit the detention of soldiers' discharges by claim agents or attorneys was adopted.

On motion of Mr. LOGAN, the Secretary of the Interior was requested to inform the Senate whether the railway from the mouth of the Ohio river has been constructed as contemplated by the act donating public lands to facilitate its construction; and if not, what steps have been taken to complete it.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Coinage bill was taken up, and after discussion recommitted.

Mr. HOAR, from Committee on Elections, submitted a majority report in favor of the right of W. T. Clarke to a seat from the Third District of Texas, the minority report being in favor of D. C. Goddings, and proceeded to argue the matter in its support.

The resolution for the admission of Clarke was adopted—yeas 102, nays 78.

Mr. Sargent was sworn as a representative from California.

Adjourned.

## NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE.

**Further Evidence of Corruption.**

NEW YORK, January 10.—The Congressional Retrenchment Committee continued its sessions at the Astor House to-day.

F. Bryson testified that his books were seized by the Government officers last February and kept for five months; then were returned without the charges being proved against him.

A letter from Mr. Cornell, Surveyor, was read, stating his inability to name the exact residence of Custom House employees. Mr. Cassedy demanded that these should be found.

Ezra B. Wheeler, importer, testified to the seizure of his books and alleged irregularities. His lawyer settled difficulties by paying large sums, though he believed the amounts due from him were small.

John D. Ferry, Clerk in the Custom House, said the charge of Captain Grant as to the connivance of customs officials at election frauds was false. He said he was promised promotion by Collector Murphy about a year ago.

John S. Beecher, importer, testified that his goods were seized in the fall of '65—a lot of sherry wine. We compromised, said the witness, by paying the Government $35,000. The charge was under valuation of otte invoices, which we knew was not the case. The reason we compromised was because our business was stopped by the seizure of our books. We never were able to find out who made the complaint. The attorneys we employed were recommended to us by the Custom House people; they told us we could settle for $80,000, but afterwards we got down to $35,000.

John D. McKenzie testified that Government Weighers did not do the weighing; said Custom House clerks were gratified in getting business facilitated; when a grand juror knew of a $120,000 fraud case being settled by the customs officers for $8,000.

Horace B. Clark, of Brooklyn, testified to the seizure of the books of his firm by Clifford Thomson, who was dismissed as Internal Revenue informer; Thomson's brother-in-law Elliott, was an employee in my store. I discharged him for embezzlement in '69. Shortly after my brother was secretly informed that affairs would be compromised for $35,000 we refused; the case went to Court and cost $100,000 altogether to defend myself; the result was in my favor. Levi and Stocking used to charge us ten per cent for storage more than the regular price, being informed that these exorbitant prices were shared upon good Collectors, Surveyor or Deputy Collector of this port was a partner of Leeds, and had to get his share. Our merchandise was lost irregularly while in charge of the Custom House; knew of bottles being taken and sent to the appraiser's department. He wrote Secretary Boutwell, who took no notice.

General Palmer testified that he had seen President Grant at Long Branch; the President was quite absent. The fraudulent Collector or one Corrigan who got three dollars a day as packer. Corrigan was retained by Murphy to do work in the city wards. Witness said he understood that certain officials were, by order of Secretary Boutwell because they didn't vote the way Murphy wanted them. General Alfred Pleasanton said men would be dismissed if they didn't vote that way. Pleasanton said other officials had been instructed to vote that way. A man whom witness charged for unofficial services was appointed by Murphy to an inspectorship. Having heard charges made that he was unfriendly to Grant's Administration, witness went to Washington to see the President; Gen. Porter kept him from an audience for some time; saw the President, who said he need have no fears of removal. In three weeks after witness was removed.

Gen. Bagard at this point put an inquiry which brought out the fact that one witness who was interested on one side of the Republican party, was behind and was handing written questions to Senator Howe, whereat Mr. Howe retorted hastily. Senator Conserity continued the intermeddling of Custom House officers.

Senator Palmer further said that Custom House officers were employed to control the last State Convention. Adjourned.

## EUROPE.

### BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

**Miscellaneous Dispatches.**

PARIS, January 10.—A dispatch from Dijon says that Cremer, summoned to trial for the execution of a supposed Prussian spy, having refused to appear, has been arrested and brought before the Court, where the trial for murder is proceeding.

LONDON, January 10.—Arrangements have been made for the introduction of American cars on the English railways.

**Marine News.**

LIVERPOOL, January 10.—The steamship St. Lawrence, from New York, has arrived.

The captain of the ship Windsor Castle, which ran down a vessel in the Channel and was reported to have sailed without heeding the cries of the drowning mariners, has been acquitted of all blame.

**The Markets.**

LONDON, January 10, 4:30 P. M.—Consols 92. Bonds flat; 5-20s, 1865, 87¾; 5-20s of '65, 86¾; 5-20s of '67, 85¾; 10-40s, 92.

FRANKFORT, January 10.—United States 5-20s of '62, 96¾.

PARIS, January 10.—Rentes 56 francs 25 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, January 10.—Cotton a shade easier; middling upland 10¼@10⅝d. California wheat 12s 10d; red winter 12s 1d. Flour 26s9d. Barley 3s 8d. Cheese 63s.

## NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 10, 1872.

NEWS BREVITIES.

The rumor that Stokes has already been indicted is probably untrue, though it is understood the case was under consideration by the Grand Jury.

It is believed that Tweed will go to Albany to-night.

It is stated that the intention is to place the Tammany Society distinctly on reform ground. A meeting will be held early in February to fill vacancies in the Sachems, it being understood that Hall, Sweeny and others have pledged themselves to retire then.

The officers of the Manhattan Bank positively deny that Oakey Hall ever had a cent deposited there.

The statue of Franklin was placed on a pedestal in Printing House Square, veiled with the American flag.

The Staten Island ferry boat Castleton was seized and libelled for non-compliance with the law of Congress in not having a steam recording gauge.

The railroad trouble at Hempstead, L. I., has ended, the attacking party showing no disposition to renew the war.

### *General Grant Not Implicated.*

**[From the N. Y. Post of Tuesday.]**

The friends of the President are not the only persons who will be heartily glad to learn that there is not a word of evidence which tends to implicate Mr. Grant in any of the scandalous transactions with which he has been charged by partisan opponents in connection with the Custom House. There is no doubt that he was imposed on in the matter of the General Order business; there is proof that his name was used to impose on others; there is some reason for suspecting that one or more of his intimate associates connived at this use of his name. But the evidence affords no excuse for sanctioning his personal integrity, and journals which have indulged their temper in aspersions of this kind would do wisely to retract them at once.

In the last number of his paper, Henry Ward Beecher says that some twenty-five years ago, when food was plenty and money scarce, he ran in debt to the *Observer* to the amount of fifteen or eighteen dollars, which, hardly knowing how to pay, he offered to liquidate by writing six letters from the West, to which he was bound. After a moment's pause, and a glance at him from head to foot, he publishers, he says, "with a slow but decided voice of the kind declined. The six articles for fifteen dollars, and we had to pay the money. We walked out of the office quite crestfallen, but supposed that they knew the worth of such matters better than we did."

A bill passed both houses of the New York Legislature on Wednesday, providing for the payment of the indebtedness of New York city falling due this month. It authorizes the raising of $6,500,000.

## THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

### *What He Has to Say About the Evans Case.*

From the annual report of the Hon. F. Carroll Brewster, Attorney General of Pennsylvania, it appears that during the past year one hundred and six claims were certified to him for collection. These claims amounted to $102,752 12, and during the year $67,610 53 were collected, the total collections of the year amounting to $118,423 32. After reviewing several matters not of general interest, the Attorney General turns his attention to the Evans case, concerning which he says:

THE CLAIM AGAINST GEO. O. EVANS.

On the 10th day of August, 1871, I was advised by the Governor that the accounts of George O. Evans, the State Agent, were reported to be in an unsatisfactory condition, and I was directed to give this matter my earliest and most earnest attention.

The examination of this subject required many weeks, and an inspection of the records here and at Washington. While the accounting officers of the State and myself were endeavoring to discharge our whole duty in the premises, certain publications appeared, calculated to embarrass our action and mislead public opinion.

Since that date the whole case has been the subject of a full and extended investigation before a careful, able and impartial Judge. His opinion contains an accurate statement of all the facts and a learned exposition of the law applicable to this case. As injustice would be done to Judge Pearson by an analysis of his decision, I feel that I should attach a copy of it, and this course renders it unnecessary for me to make any extended report upon the facts. I should, however, add, in answer to the unjust clamor so industriously circulated some months since, that a patient and careful investigation of the case at the time, and subsequent reflections thereon, have fully satisfied my mind as to the following points:

1. That there is not a scintilla of proof to support the charge of an agreement between Mr. Evans and any official for a division of his commissions.

2. That his original appointment, made in pursuance of the command of a public statute, was carefully considered, and that his name was indorsed by gentlemen of the highest standing. Since this investigation, citizens of great respectability have borne high testimony to his character, and have become his sureties in a large amount.

3. That from the date of the appointment no further responsibility could by any possibility attach to the Executive, in the absence of specific complaint, he is not the supervisor of collectors of the public revenue. It is not alleged that any charge against the agent was made to the Executive.

4. In my opinion the success attending Mr. Evans's agency and his good standing fully justified the Auditor General in delivering the additional vouchers, and in making the agreement of March 30, 1870.

5. That there was and is no particle of truth in the charge that these claims had been allowed or collected before the appointment of this agent. This statement was made so pointedly, and was circulated by a paper of such standing, that, in common with many others, I adopted it as truth, and was induced to advise the Governor and the State Treasurer, on the morning of March 1st, 1871, that if this were true a warrant should be issued.

Mr. Evans had reported that his efforts had secured the allowance and payments of these large claims. Upon the faith of this statement he retained his commissions. If, in fact, the claims had been collected before he was appointed, and by another agent, it would seem very clear that his account was a fraud. In the opinion thus given by me, the Governor and the State Treasurer both acquiesced, and it was exempted between that latter official and myself that he should make a formal demand for the money at the meeting which had been appointed for the afternoon of August 14, 1871. But at that interview, Mr. Evans's statement on this point was so decided, and his appeal to the records at Washington so convincing, that I felt bound to investigate the subject before acting upon the publications alluded to. The Auditor-General and State Treasurer dispatched a special messenger to Washington, and, not satisfied with his report, I took the earliest opportunity to visit the Treasury Department. Even there I was unwilling to admit the validity of the charge. Government officers, and, by their courtesy, was permitted a full examination of the records. I here found that the newspaper reports and accusations to the effect that Mr. Evans was claiming commissions upon sums collected by his predecessors were utterly destitute of the slightest foundation. So far as a subject is susceptible of proof by records and by the verification of those who keep them, the witness, the Treasury Department at Washington, does conclusively show that these moneys were not collected under the administration since the agent, nor by any hands save those of Mr. Evans.

6. It is also very clear to my mind that the Auditor-General's official action in this case performed their whole duty in this matter. And the entire claim can be probably adjusted in the civil suit now pending in the prosecution of which I am associated with the learned and able attorney of the State Treasurer, Hon. Wayne M'Veagh, who has already rendered me, in this behalf, most valuable aid.

## *WAY, THE FORGER.*

### *Particulars of his Arrest—A Hotel Guest Robbed.*

**Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.**

ALLIANCE, O., January 9, 1872.

The forger, the Rev. A. B. Way, whose arrest caused so much excitement on Sabbath evening, was taken to jail to Ravenna yesterday. His bail was fixed at four thousand dollars. Being unable to secure the requisite amount, he is now lying in jail.

Mr. R. W. Teeters (banker) swore out a warrant for his arrest on last Christmas. It was placed in the hands of the Sheriff of Portage county, but Way jumped through the back window of his residence and made good his escape.

Sabbath morning he returned on the early train, and slipped to his house to see his family, and remained there till toward evening, when a certain lawyer getting uneasy, for fear the officers might get wind of the whereabouts of the fugitive, ordered a carriage from a livery stable, and Way was seen getting in, and the carriage was driven rapidly away. Mr. Teeters was immediately notified, and ordered out three fleet horses under saddle, and our City Marshal and two deputies were soon in hot pursuit. They found their man some five miles north of here, and brought him back handcuffed. He requested the Marshall *not to tie him, as he was not trying to escape.*

A robbery was committed at the Genter House, Saturday night last. A stranger, stopping there, handed his money (two hundred and twenty dollars) to the clerk, who locked it in his safe, and went to bed. The stranger, it was in the office, and claimed to be the clerk, for safe-keeping. The man receiving the money has not been heard of since. H.

## Southern Railway Connections.

**[From the Philadelphia Gazette.]**

The people of Wheeling voted recently on a proposition to subscribe so much of $225,000 on behalf of this county as may be necessary to grade and bridge the proposed Pittsburgh, Wheeling and Kentucky Railroad from the city to Brooke county line, about twenty-two miles. The original scheme from which this sprung contemplated only a branch to Wellsburg; and it was not until President Scott was chosen to manage the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Road that this idea was expanded into a road to Wheeling, and down the left bank of the Ohio to the Big Sandy. The project does not terminate here, but extends Kentucky to secure connections with the Southern Pacific Road, when that is constructed, that will bring its eastward business to the Pennsylvania Central at Holiday's Cove. The people of Wheeling had, however, no more to do in the matter than decide whether they would build eleven miles, the Pennsylvania Central agreeing to complete the work, equip the road and run it at cost. Brooke county, lying north of Ohio, in which Wheeling is situated, had subscribed $100,000 on a valuation of $10,000,000 twenty-eight times that sum; and Ohio, asked for $225,000, has a valuation of $22,000,000. The proposition was submitted last April, and rejected at Wheeling last spring; but reflection and a clearer knowledge of what may be gained by the connection, caused a change of feeling, and many who were bitterly opposed to the plan at the outset came to commend it heartily.

The Southern Pacific Road thus introduced as a vital factor in consideration so near to our own limits and in such connection with our own industries, runs now only from Shreveport, in Northwestern Louisiana to the Sabine river, in Texas. The distance between Shreveport and Monroe, Louisiana, accomplished, the road is connected with Vicksburg, Jackson and Meridian and north. The western extension is steadily advancing, and may be safely reckoned upon to reach the Pacific eventually, though not in a day. It opens a new and fertile country, and the Pennsylvania Central any line from the river into Kentucky is opulent in resources. This connection, however, though it may be powerful with the management of the Pennsylvania line, will owe much to the efforts they are making, had but small weight with the voters of Wheeling.

Wheeling has reason to feel a proposition that cannot fail to be of great local advantage, opening mines and stimulating business, irrespective of other considerations. But when the day arrives that the Southern Pacific trains pour their freight through Texas and Kentucky to the western extreme of the Pennsylvania Central, then magnified by whatever is done over the Northern Pacific and the great transportation of the Union Pacific, even now chiefly brought over the western portion of the Pennsylvania Central, and soon to be carried more over its eastern division—then certainly we shall be able to claim for our State and this port an unquestioned and incontestible supremacy in all railroad facilities. And long before that our steamships will contribute their aid to the current.

VICTORIA SYVOO, an Italian lass, yesterday stole Lizzie Leslie's cloak. She was arrested and committed for a hearing, at which her mother appeared and asked that the girl be sent to the Refuge. To-day the request will be complied with.

## SECOND EDITION.

### WASHINGTON.

### Howling Over Civil Service Reform

### STIGMATIZED AS A DELUSION.

### Freedmen's Bureau Irregularities.

**Special Dispatch to the Commercial.**

WASHINGTON, January 10, 1872.

**Is Civil Service Reform a Delusion?**

There is a large and rapidly growing party in Congress who believe the Civil Service Reform to be what Mr. Carpenter declared it in his remarks on his resolution in the Senate today, a popular humbug and delusion. The President has been overrun in the last few days with members and Senators who can hardly find terms to express their indignation at finding their applications for appointments for their friends met with the stereotyped reply that Congressional recommendations under the new Civil Service regulations had lost their omnipotence. Said Representative Wallace, of South Carolina, to the President-to-day: "This thing won't work down in our country, and our people will not stand it. I will do my best to destroy this foolish system." General Banks also desires to clear his skirts, as well as those of the Administration, from the responsibility of the Civil Service Reform. He says the Administration neither originated nor advocated it, but was forced to adopt it through a coalition of Democrats and independent Republicans. He calls the new regulations a Chinese system, and one which will work incalculable damage to the Republican organization. Senator Wilson has also joined the ranks of the critics. He can see no good that can come out of this new fangled and awkward system. Pomeroy, who has always sneered at any reforms, is especially bitter on the work of the late Civil Service Commission, though he stigmatizes the adoption of the rules as party suicide, and predicts the disruption of the Republican organization if they are carried out.

But Mr. Carpenter has been bolder than them all in introducing his resolution to-day, which sets forth that the new regulations are unconstitutional, inasmuch as they take the appointing power away from those officials in whom it was originally vested by law. His crystalized partisan disgust into one contemptuous and sweeping sentence, by saying that the new rules from the last popular humbug took the appointing power from the President and his Cabinet only to place it in the hands of some half a dozen insignificant schoolmasters, who were now holding sessions in this city. He promises a speech on the resolution at the earliest opportunity, and will endeavor to crush the new system more through ridicule than argument. Other Senators are anxious to have a word on that side, and when the debate is once begun, the real friends and enemies of Civil Service Reform will have a chance of putting themselves upon the record.

**Freedmen's Bureau Irregularities.**

Secretary Boutwell to-day made answer to the House resolution asking for information in regard to the suspension of Gen. Balloch as disbursing officer of the Freedmen's Bureau. The papers submitted comprise letters from the Second Auditor, Secretary of War, Gen. Howard, and copies of Balloch's returns of September and October, 1871. The Auditor, in relation of the Secretary of the Treasury to the fact that Balloch had filed his account current for June, claiming that he had a balance on deposit with the Treasurer of the United States of $529,174, while upon investigation it was ascertained that he had only $241,356, a differ of $270,818. He calls attention being called to the records. He here found that the newspaper reports and accusations to the effect that Mr. Evans was claiming commissions upon sums collected by his predecessors were utterly destitute of the slightest foundation. So far as a subject is susceptible of proof by records and by the verification of those who keep them, witness, the Treasury Department at Washington, does conclusively show that these moneys were not collected under the administration since the agent, nor by any hands save those of Mr. Evans.

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The forger, the Rev. A. B. Way, whose arrest caused so much excitement on Sabbath evening, was taken to jail to Ravenna yesterday. His bail was fixed at four thousand dollars. Being unable to secure the requisite amount, he is now lying in jail.

Mr. R. W. Teeters (banker) swore out a warrant for his arrest on last Christmas. It was placed in the hands of the Sheriff of Portage county, but Way jumped through the back window of his residence and made good his escape.

Sabbath morning he returned on the early train, and slipped to his house to see his family, and remained there till toward evening, when a certain lawyer getting uneasy, for fear the officers might get wind of the whereabouts of the fugitive, ordered a carriage from a livery stable, and Way was seen getting in, and the carriage was driven rapidly away. Mr. Teeters was immediately notified, and ordered out three fleet horses under saddle, and our City Marshal and two deputies were soon in hot pursuit. They found their man some five miles north of here, and brought him back handcuffed. He requested the Marshall *not to tie him, as he was not trying to escape.*

A robbery was committed at the Genter House, Saturday night last. A stranger, stopping there, handed his money (two hundred and twenty dollars) to the clerk, who locked it in his safe, and went to bed. The stranger, it was in the office, and claimed to be the clerk, for safe-keeping. The man receiving the money has not been heard of since. H.

## *Southern Railway Connections.*

**[From the Philadelphia Gazette.]**

The people of Wheeling voted recently on a proposition to subscribe so much of $225,000 on behalf of this county as may be necessary to grade and bridge the proposed Pittsburgh, Wheeling and Kentucky Railroad from the city to Brooke county line, about twenty-two miles. The original scheme from which this sprung contemplated only a branch to Wellsburg; and it was not until President Scott was chosen to manage the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Road that this idea was expanded into a road to Wheeling, and down the left bank of the Ohio to the Big Sandy. The project does not terminate here, but extends Kentucky to secure connections with the Southern Pacific Road, when that is constructed, that will bring its eastward business to the Pennsylvania Central at Holiday's Cove. The people of Wheeling had, however, no more to do in the matter than decide whether they would build eleven miles, the Pennsylvania Central agreeing to complete the work, equip the road and run it at cost. Brooke county, lying north of Ohio, in which Wheeling is situated, had subscribed $100,000 on a valuation of $10,000,000 twenty-eight times that sum; and Ohio, asked for $225,000, has a valuation of $22,000,000. The proposition was submitted last April, and rejected at Wheeling last spring; but reflection and a clearer knowledge of what may be gained by the connection, caused a change of feeling, and many who were bitterly opposed to the plan at the outset came to commend it heartily.

The Southern Pacific Road thus introduced as a vital factor in consideration so near to our own limits and in such connection with our own industries, runs now only from Shreveport, in Northwestern Louisiana to the Sabine river, in Texas. The distance between Shreveport and Monroe, Louisiana, accomplished, the road is connected with Vicksburg, Jackson and Meridian and north. The western extension is steadily advancing, and may be safely reckoned upon to reach the Pacific eventually, though not in a day. It opens a new and fertile country, and the Pennsylvania Central any line from the river into Kentucky is opulent in resources. This connection, however, though it may be powerful with the management of the Pennsylvania line, will owe much to the efforts they are making, had but small weight with the voters of Wheeling.

Wheeling has reason to feel a proposition that cannot fail to be of great local advantage, opening mines and stimulating business, irrespective of other considerations. But when the day arrives that the Southern Pacific trains pour their freight through Texas and Kentucky to the western extreme of the Pennsylvania Central, then magnified by whatever is done over the Northern Pacific and the great transportation of the Union Pacific, even now chiefly brought over the western portion of the Pennsylvania Central, and soon to be carried more over its eastern division—then certainly we shall be able to claim for our State and this port an unquestioned and incontestible supremacy in all railroad facilities. And long before that our steamships will contribute their aid to the current.

**Fire in Youngstown, Ohio.**

**Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.**

YOUNGSTOWN, January 10, 1872.

A large frame building, near the Pittsburgh Railroad depot, was found to be on fire on Sabbath night, with its contents. It was owned and occupied by S. Parish for manufacturing ground slate for roofing. Three cars, standing near, loaded with machinery, were entirely consumed and two others partly. Loss on building and machinery about three thousand dollars; no insurance. The cause of the fire is unknown.

**Death of a Prominent Physician.**

**Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.**

SALEM, O., January 10, 1872.

Dr. Abel Carey, a prominent surgeon and physician of this city, who was injured on New Year's day by his horse running away, throwing him from a sulky and dragging him some distance, died at two o'clock this morning from the injuries he then received. It is quite a loss to this community, as he was an exemplary citizen and respected by all.

## *COURT PROCEEDINGS.*

**Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.**

ILLEGAL LIQUOR SELLING.

Alexandria Swaney, of Findley township, plead guilty to selling liquor to minors, and was sentenced to pay the costs and a fine of $50.

Daniel Swaney, of the same township, plead guilty to selling liquor without license, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $60 and undergo an imprisonment of fifteen days in the county jail. The defendant plead guilty to two other charges of illegal liquor selling, upon which sentence was suspended.

LARCENY CASES.

John Hood, charged with the larceny of a coat and hat, the property of John H. Muder, was declared not guilty. The same defendant plead guilty to the larceny of an overcoat, the property of Rudolph Ehrsman, and was sentenced six months to the Work House.

John M'Garvey was tried for the larceny of a sack coat, on information of Jane Vanulam. The jury failed to agree and was discharged.

ALLEGED ATTEMPTED RAPE.

George Grady, Joseph Grimes and George Boyd were arraigned on a charge of assault and battery with intent to commit a rape upon an unknown woman. The charge is, that the parties named, in the month of September last, attacked a woman, the wife of a soldier, while she was peddling trinkets along the highway, in Sewickley township, and attempted to outrage her. Her husband was not with her at the time, having stopped at a house some distance off, while she went ahead. The woman and her husband, it is said, belong to Ohio, and were making a living by selling trinkets from house to house. The woman was traced to Cleveland, but could not be found, and never appeared to prosecute. The information was made against the defendants by officer Timmony, from information received. The case was still on trial at adjournment.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

*Commonwealth against*

| | |
|---|---|
| John Gap, | John Cohoe, |
| Jos. Cullihan, | John Carr, |
| James Burns, | Samuel A. Carter. |
| John Haner, | John Gockie. |
| Michael Fox, | Wm. De Hamel. |
| Wm. Tyler, | James Lina. |
| John Wagoner, | John Berger. |
| Michael Graham. | |

**District Court—Judges Hampton and Kirkpatrick.**

The case of E. Donner et al. vs. William H. Brown, is still on trial before Judge Hampton.

E. W. H Schenley and wife vs. Karnes Bradshaw. Action for the killing of a horse, alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiffs to their reversionary estate under a lease for certain lots of ground in the late borough of Lawrenceville, by the removal of a large portion of earth or sand from the lots while leased. The defense is that the earth was removed in order to make the lots conform to the grades of the street, as fixed by the city; and that the reversionary estate was not damaged thereby, but benefited. On trial before Judge Kirkpatrick.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

100. Barns vs. Barns.
138. Ins. Co. of Penn'a vs. Rates.
142. Hoener vs. Maynard.
143. Barker vs. Watson.
145. Hanson, Gardner & McAloy.
146. O'Neil vs. Backhouse.
147. Purcell vs. Steele.
148. Laughrey vs. A. J. Nellis & Co.
149. Gray, Higgins & Co. vs. Shaffer.
153. White vs. Moore.
156. Gibson, for use, vs. Crane.
157. Same vs. same.

**Supreme Court Decisions.**

The following judgments were entered in Western cases on Tuesday, in the Supreme Court, at Philadelphia:

Wetherill vs. Jamison.—
Appeal of the City of Pittsburgh. Reversed.
Squires vs. Ridgway. Reversed.
Jesse Hampton vs. Grace. Affirmed.
Maubrey vs. Scheffelin. Affirmed.
Zorts vs. Lingard. Reversed.
Paxton vs. Commissioners of Allegheny. Reversed.
Harris vs. Harris. Reversed. Sharswood, J., dissents.
Powell vs. Reedin. Reversed.
Hall's appeal. Affirmed.
Chadwick vs. Oler. Writ of error quashed.
Griffith vs. Henderson. Reversed.
Amey, J.—
Fairbanks vs. Ker & Smith. Reversed, and v. f. d. n. awarded.
Rogers vs. Johnson. Affirmed.
Commissioners of Washington Avenue vs. Curran. Affirmed.
Road in Vernon township, Crawford county. Proceedings under petition No. 11 reversed.
Steel's appeal dismissed.
Commonwealth for use of City of Allegheny vs. Marshall. Reversed, and v. f. d. n. awarded.
Blickenstine vs. Andrews. Decree reversed.
Bowser vs. Wavener. Affirmed.
Birdsall vs. the Commonwealth. Sentences affirmed.
Flowers vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Co. Affirmed.
Jackson vs. Johnston. Affirmed.
Rogers vs. Benois. Reversed, and v. f. d. n. awarded.
Van Ohler vs. McCreery. Bill dismissed.
The Gavel Brick Co. vs. Brouen. Decree reversed.
Cleveland vs. Sterrett. Affirmed.
Buzzett vs. Sweezey. Reversed, and v. f. d. n. awarded.
Shurwood, J.—
Allegheny Insurance Co. vs. Renson. Reversed.
American Express Co. vs. Second National Bank of Titusville. Reversed and v. f. d. n. awarded.
Maffett vs. Rynd. Affirmed.

# The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1872.

THE Hon. JOHN SHERMAN was yesterday re-elected to the United States Senate by the Legislature of Ohio, receiving seventy-three votes to sixty-two for all others.

AT Harrisburg yesterday, on motion of Mr. GRAHAM, in the Senate, a special committee was ordered to inquire into the EVANS and State Claims case. The Senate also elected GEORGE W. HAMMERSLEY Clerk of that body. At a joint meeting of the two branches of the Legislature, ROBERT W. MACKEY was re-elected State Treasurer, he receiving seventy-five votes to forty-seven votes cast for Mr. DOUGHERTY, his opponent.

THE Republican National Committee appointed by the Chicago Convention in 1868, meets in Washington city to-day for the purpose of deciding upon the place for holding the next nominating Convention. The Committee is composed of one member from each State in the Union. The cities which have been most prominently mentioned are New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Cincinnati and St. Louis.

THE latest conundrum is, why, after the President and Secretary of the Treasury have recommended the repeal of the income tax, the House of Representatives refuses to instruct the Committee of Ways and Means to bring in a repealing bill. *The* Revenue Reformers oppose repeal *because* they want free trade, and this *reduction* of income would tend to defeat them; *but* we cannot believe that they are able to control Congress. Notwithstanding the vote of 71 to 81 on the first trial, we expect to see repeal carry at an early day.

THE Philadelphia *Post* thinks that "it is plainly the duty of Governor GEARY to pardon SCHOPPE immediately. AIKEN's testimony in the Baltimore case is but a repetition of his tests at Carlisle. It is an outrage to keep this man in jail a moment when the chemist who convicted him has been proved a mere quack." This is rather summary as a conclusion, but in view of AIKEN's annihilation as a chemist, SCHOPPE has a right to be heard. He was convicted on AIKEN's testimony, and AIKEN has been impeached, while the prisoner, by accident, is yet unhung. There is something his due.

PETITIONS are in circulation praying the Pennsylvania Legislature, in view of the forthcoming Constitutional Convention, to permit women to become delegates, and when the Legislature is ready to hear them, a committee of women will visit Harrisburg to support the petition by personal arguments and appeals. If there are reasons why the petition should not be granted, we can imagine some in its favor. The presence of half a dozen women in the Convention would, without doubt, exert a good influence and there are women in our State who would ably perform the duty of members of the Convention. If a county sees fit to elect a woman to represent it, why not? What are the reasons against such a proceeding?

REMARKING upon the death of FISK, the New York *Times* has some pertinent observations concerning the increased power of evil which men of his class derive from the association to which they are admitted by, and the assistance they derive from, men of respectable character and standing in the community. The *Times*, referring to the fact that DAVID DUDLEY FIELD was FISK's counsel, argues that the blame of his later misdeeds does not rest wholly on his own shoulders, since, except for the advice and assistance regularly furnished him, he could not possibly have kept his head above water during the past two years. The point which the *Times* makes is susceptible of wider application than that which it gives to it. It is probable that no inconsiderable part of the "successes" achieved by TWEED and CONNOLLY in New York, and others of their kind, known and unknown, in different quarters of the country, is to be attributed to the same sort of dubious service rendered by respectable citizens with ductile professional consciences and itching personal palms.

WALL STREET, like the better part of the world, refuses to mourn over FISK's death. Its *perverseness in this respect* tends to create the suspicion that STOKES may know what he is saying when he avers that no jury can be found to convict him. It seems to be true that, while it was murder, the community will derive great permanent benefit from his act. FISK's closest business associates, GOULD in particular, it is said, feel that they have got rid of an incumbrance, so great was the odium of his notorious practices. A principal representative of the Atlantic and Great Western combination is represented as taking this view, and it is the view of many others also. The general opinion appears to be that, although organizing as he did very valuable interest and correct moral principla, was, by his audacity, unscrupulousness, force of character and powers for invention, a conspirator of resources and a dangerous man, apart from the evil influence of his social immoralities. It may not be quite the fact that any considerable share of the great public feel like rewarding the slayer with an acquittal, yet it would seem that the number, beyond obliged personal friends, who feel any regret is very small.

THE question of the feasibility of prohibiting, by Constitutional amendment, the appropriation of the public funds for the use of sectarian schools, charities or churches, is being earnestly discussed in New York. It is shown that during the past five years between two and three millions of the public moneys have been appropriated in that manner, by far the largest proportion of which went to the support of Roman Catholic institutions. The question, however, is not ecclesiastical, but political. No matter in what direction favoritism points, the principle is equally wrong and pernicious. In that State the Roman Catholics seem to have a remarkably easy way of getting their hands into the public Treasury and of forming corporations to hold property. The bishop, vicar-general and pastor of any church can appoint any three laymen who, with them, will be a corporation to hold ecclesiastical property—the laymen being removable; while Protestants generally can only appoint trustees to hold church property, who cannot hold it subject to any doctrinal or ecclesiastical condition. This involves a great practical difference in legal rights, which would seem to be anything but equitable. With regard to the appropriation of public funds, however, there is but one course that can with safety be pursued: to withdraw the latter against all State assistance to sectarian charities whatsoever. True statesmanship forecasts the years; and particularly in this matter there are cogent reasons why our legislators should take a long look ahead; and these apply not less forcibly to the lawgivers of Pennsylvania than to those of New York.

THE rapid progress of the Prince of Wales toward recovery has considerably modified the tone of the English press concerning him, and it seems pretty certain that the general sympathy exhibited for him in his illness arose far more from the fact that he was son of the Queen, who is sincerely esteemed for her goodness and purity of character, than for any interest felt in the Prince personally. With his convalescence, however, the English people are again becoming practical men of business, and making it apparent that the question of monarchy or republic is not to be settled by the personal character of the sovereign. A gentleman who knows the English working classes intimately, and has passed much of his life among them, writes that even in the neighborhood of Sandringham, where the Prince's illness occurred, their desire to proclaim their own anti-monarchical principles was all along far stronger than their sympathy for him in his sickness. He adds that this feeling prevails throughout the provinces generally, and that even those journals which during his illness appeared almost to swoon with loyal solicitude, are now lecturing him on the follies and weaknesses of his past mode of life. While he lay sick, nothing was heard from them but dispositions on the duties which the nation owed to their future king. Now, their burden is, what a Prince to whom his subjects have showed such affection, must be to them and do for them in the future. From all of which it is evident that the Republican movement in that country has not been set back by his illness in any perceptible degree.

NO INTELLIGENT observer ever gave the Paris Communists credit for disinterested benevolence in their efforts to reform by overthrowing society. It is simply incredible and impossible that such dissipated and cruel ruffians as most of the conspicuous leaders proved themselves to be by their conduct, could for a day forget their own selfish interests, or would fail to use the opportunities of a state of anarchy and revolution to gather lucre. And yet, however absurd the supposition, it has been entertained and eloquently insisted upon by some English and American sentimentalists, as a reason why foreigners should feel kindly towards those sanguinary reformers. Such vain imaginations are utterly exploded by the Communist refugees themselves. Already those of them who have found safety in England, and are at liberty to speak out their minds, are denouncing one another for having abused the confidence placed in them by their fellows. In London it seems that the refugees, a year ago all equally poor, are now distinctly divided into two classes—the aristocrats and the "poor devils." The former consist of those who exercised forecaste during the reign of the Commune, and laid up treasures for a rainy day; the latter consist of those who lacked either the ability or the foresight to do likewise. The former are able to set up in business, and even buy houses and lots, and we may confidently conclude that they are converted to conservative views on the subject of property. At any rate, they do not hesitate to cut the acquaintance of their less shrewd and energetic brethren, by whom they are naturally regarded with savage jealousy. In fact, the disinterested philanthropists of Paris settled on English ground, form a society as much deformed by unjust inequalities as the society which they strove to overthrow, and the revelations of Communist character prompted by mutual animosities, are of a kind severely to try the faith of sympathizing sentimentalists whether French or American.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

Just at present, owing to the mismanagement of a number of savings banks of New York, and the untrustworthy character of the officials who have controlled them, there seems to be a considerable weakening of confidence *there in* these institutions generally. There is, however, little doubt that, notwithstanding the occasional failures and defalcations that have occurred, the system of savings banks has been productive of great and substantial benefit to the masses. The transactions of these institutions now embrace hundreds of millions of dollars, and the question whether the time has not come for applying to these institutions the principle of national supervision is already raised. In this connection the President's suggestions to Congress respecting Postoffice savings banks, are worthy of thoughtful consideration. We have before described the principle upon which these institutions are founded, and the manner of their operation in England. There would seem to be no more serious objection to the adoption of the system in this country than to the introduction of the postal money order system from the same quarter. That is well which works well; judged by which test the system has been in every way advantageous to those whom it was designed to benefit; and this not alone in keeping in safety and interest their small surplus funds of the poor, but in very largely increasing the development of the virtues of economy, thrift and self-help among the lower classes of that country with them. Good security is the main need, and it is argued that there need be no better guarantee than the pledged faith of the Government. It is maintained that the proposed system would in nowise necessarily clash with pre-existing interests, nor abolish the charter of any State savings institution. Experience in England has demonstrated the Postoffice savings bank system to have increased rather than lessened the deposits in other institutions of a similar character, in addition to the advantages which itself has conferred on the people and the Government.

IT is estimated that the State of Pennsylvania, if her various mineral, agricultural, industrial and commercial resources and possibilities were properly developed and improved, would be capable of accommodating a population of from twenty to thirty millions. Around us and underlying us are all the materials of an almost boundless diversified industry, needing but development to make the State in some sort the manufacturing metropolis of the Western hemisphere. The employment of the instrumentalities for securing this grand destiny rests entirely with the people of the State. The only way in which it can be accomplished is by promoting to the utmost extent, through beneficent legislation and similar helpful means and processes, the growth and extension of our mining, manufacturing and other industrial activities. A bill was the other day introduced into the Columbia Territorial Legislature, providing for the exemption from taxes for general purposes for the period of five years, all manufacturing establishments hereafter erected and set in operation within the Territory. Whether this step will produce the results hoped for is perhaps doubtful, so far as that district is concerned, since it is not by nature a manufacturing region. The principle of promoting industrial development by legislation of an encouraging character is a sound one, however, and it is to be trusted that our own Legislature may recognize and act upon it to the extent of repealing without delay the existing law imposing a tax on the net earnings of the incorporated industrial establishments of the Commonwealth.

THE name of Col. HOWE has figured a good deal as agent of one thing and another in connection with the Government, for the last six or eight years, and generally representing him as performing special service to some distinguished individual, also connected with the Government. He figures now in the testimony of Mr. JAMES J. HOYT, of the firm of NAYLOR & Co., before the Committee investigating the New York Custom House. Those dealers' place of business was seized, and after awhile Col. Howe, acting as Special Treasury Agent, proposed, privately, to stop proceedings for $50,000, which offer was declined. An honest investigation showed that at the worst the house was only $175 out of the way. The seizure damaged them $200,000. The case is called one of "blackmailing," but as Col. HOWE has not been heard, it may deserve another title. Witnesses say that these extortions are frequently paid, and "sometimes dealers are so thickly broken up by these raids. And still scarcely a beginning has been made in exposing the rascalities of the New York Custom House, politically or financially. Nothing so disreputable has been unearthed since the Government began. Senator CONKLING is entitled to all he can make by running the machine. Who is strong enough to survive responsibility for or will even attempt to excise these Custom House villainies?

### Stock Gambling and Rate of Interest

*To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:*

The following paragraph is cut from the money column of the *Philadelphia North American and United States Gazette*, of last Tuesday:

Money was in demand to-day at full rates. Call loans rule at 7@8 per cent. on government bonds, and 10@12 per cent. on other approved collateral. First-class mercantile paper ranges from 12@14 per cent. per annum.

Let me ask, why is it that "*first-class* mercantile paper ranges from 12@14 per cent. per annum," and that "call loans rule at 7@8 per cent. on government bonds?" The legal rate of interest is fixed at 6 per cent. per annum. Yet neither the merchant, manufacturer nor the mechanic, has any protection against the rule and the ruin of the stock gambler. "Call loans" have no connection whatever with legitimate trade or business. Now the point I wish to make is this, must every branch of business in Pennsylvania be subject to the power of the stock gamblers.

The making of money is an incident of sovereignty. And the power that creates money can also fix the price at which it may be loaned or sold. The Legislature can restrict discounts to one-half of one per cent., per month, and can enforce such restrictions by proper penalties.

Now, let me ask, would not every branch of industry and trade be promoted if discounts were limited to the legal rate of interest? And would not such limitation be a complete bar to the "*fluctuations* in the price of money, as well, a check to stock gambling?

I submit this question to the business men of the community, and ask for it a candid and careful consideration.

R. B.

ANOTHER powerful argument in favor of protection to home industry, and especially the encouragement of our iron interests and the collateral industries dependent on them, was launched in Philadelphia last Monday. The argument consisted in the launching of a new iron ocean steamship of newly-invented lines, her material and workmen employed being American throughout. The engines of this vessel, which, as regards beauty of model, and qualities of seaworthiness and speed, is said to be fully equal if not superior to any ship plying in American waters, are the first which have been built on American soil of purely American material, and therefore mark an era in marine engineering in the United States. They are constructed upon the English compound plan, which experience has demonstrated to be the most economical style ever introduced into ocean steamers. Their capacity is seven hundred horse power, and they are said to have attracted marked attention from marine engineers and other nautical people on account of their novelty of design and anticipated fuel-saving capacity. The entire cost of the vessel, when ready for sea, will be about two hundred thousand dollars.

THE Board of Indian Commissioners meets in Washington City to-day. The session is expected to be one of unusual public interest. The various societies having charge of the educational interests of the several Indian agencies will render reports as to the number of schools, scholars, teachers and missionaries connected with them, their character, condition, prospects, and other correlative matters upon which information is greatly needed by the general public. The statistics presented to the Board will, when collated and published, enable the people to arrive at something like intelligent conclusions respecting the vexed Indian question, the progress which is being made in their civilization, and the practical working of the humane policy toward them inaugurated by the present administration.

## GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Grace Greenwood, in her lecture on "The Heroic in Common Life," tells a story of the wife of a member of the Arizona Legislature, whose house, when her husband was absent on his Legislative duties, was attacked by Indians. She shot six, and the next day wrote to her husband: "Dear John, the Apaches attacked the ranche. I have won the fight. You need not come yourself, but send some more ammunition."

The deaf and dumb mutes of the New England States, to the number of over three hundred, held a convention in Boston last week. It was the largest gathering of its kind ever held in the United States, and was a complete success.

The special report of Mr. Keim on the condition of the consular service of the United States, has just been published. It confirms the complaints frequently received by the Secretary of the Treasury stating that seamen shipped in American ports are badly abused by their superior officers so as to compel them to abandon the ship for the shore, that a crew may be shipped at much reduced rates. In this, the author states, consuls frequently assist by giving false certificates of desertion, for the consideration of, say ten dollars per sailor. In this way much suffering is experienced by sailors, who are often compelled to desert without their pay, and considerable inconvenience and annoyance are thereby imposed on the community surrounding the port.

The number of marine disasters on the Florida coast since 1837 is officially estimated at 950 vessels, valued at $30,000,000; averaging about thirty vessels annually.

An eminent scientist has discovered that the wing of the bat and the ear of the white mouse are abundantly provided with nerves, apparently for the purpose of supplying, by means of a very refined sense of touch, the imperfection of vision. He estimates the number of nerve endings on each ear of the white mouse at 6,000.

It is said that a committee of twenty-five scientific gentlemen is to represent to Congress the importance of establishing an observatory on one of the highest points of the Pacific Railway, "where nearly one-third of the atmosphere is below the observer." The total height of the atmosphere being estimated at about forty miles, the Pacific Railroad must therefore run at an elevation of twelve or thirteen miles above the sea level.

The loss of the Russian steamship Kuma in a terrible gale in the Caspian Sea, reminds us of the immense proportions of that great salt water lake. Our own Lake Superior is larger than all the New England States, excepting Maine, and the Caspian Sea is more than four times as large as Lake Superior. Its waters would cover the surface of all New England, New York, New Jersey, and nearly half of Pennsylvania.

Indianapolis has been rejoicing in an Italian Count named Antonio Conti, who has been selling peanuts in the streets for some years. He has been called to sunny Italy to take possession of an immense estate, and departed from the Hoosier metropolis last week.

The total number of emigrants who arrived at the port of New York last year was 228,962, or 16,792 more than those of 1870. Of these fresh accessions to our population nearly fifty per cent. were derived from English-speaking nations (113,112), while 84,298 were Germans, including 2,000 Hollanders, 19,595 were Scandinavians. The increase of Germans over the previous year was about 10,000, while the French, and with them Belgians, sent but one sent 360 more than in 1870. Ireland furnished 62,600, and even little Wales sent 4,836, or nine times as many as in the previous twelve months. Nearly 1,500 Mormons came from various parts of the world, but number 673 were English, 332 Danish and 264 Swedish.

The dining and wining has already commenced at Geneva. Two or three weeks ago the American representatives gave a grand banquet to the representatives of Great Britain and the remaining arbitrators. The British representatives had proposed to give the first dinner, but were obliged to forego their hospitable intentions on account of the precarious condition of the Prince of Wales. Properly employed, the science of political gastronomy is a valuable one.

At White Marsh, Pa., a lady who dreaded the small-pox, shut herself up in her own house a mile from any small-pox case, when she contracted the disease from fright and died.

A National Woman's Suffrage Convention, upon the Woodhull platform, is to meet in Washington City to-day, continuing through three days.

Hong Kong papers state that the Chinese Government has devoted a million taels to send thirty students to Yale College. This is at the rate of fifty thousand dollars apiece.

The Cincinnati Court of Common Pleas has just decided that "when a commission merchant undertakes to become the agent of both buyer and seller, he cannot, in justice, charge a commission to both, and, if he does so without the knowledge of the parties, it renders the transaction void on complaint of either party." Testimony was adduced to show that the cus. tom did exist, but the judge held that it was in plain violation of the rules of law.

A great many English people still believe that the Prince of Wales will never live to ascend the throne. They superstitiously imagine that the Queen, in accepting the Koh-i-Noor diamond, accepted the destiny which is said to accompany the possessor of that jewel, and that its former owners be left without successor to her throne.

Since Beelzebub was kicked out of Heaven into South Carolina, there has hardly been such an extraordinary tumble as that of the drunken fellow in Providence, R. I., who last week fell from the fourth floor over the railing of a circular stairway, breaking a two and a half inch rail of iron by hitting it with his head, and smashing through a sky-light into a tailor's shop, and being taken to his home not seriously hurt, but only a little sore.

## PERSONAL.

Edward S. Stokes, the murderer of Col. Fisk, was born in Philadelphia in 1841, and his parents being moderately wealthy, he received an excellent education. He came to this city with his parents in 1850, and engaged with his father in business as provision dealers. He became possessed of quite a fortune, and having married a most estimable lady, lived comfortably and even luxuriously. He has one child now absent in Europe with his wife. About two years ago Stokes became interested with Fisk in some business transactions, and was by Fisk introduced to Mrs. Mansfield. That person conceived a fondness for him which excited the jealousy of Col. Fisk. The two men became involved in business difficulties, and Mr. Fisk had Stokes arrested and locked up on a charge of embezzlement. This charge not being sustained, Stokes sued Fisk for false imprisonment. Mrs. Mansfield espoused Stokes's side in the quarrel, and the two waged war against Mr. Fisk. The late investigations attending these proceedings have occupied much space in the papers for the past year, and the public is familiar with the details. Stokes accuses Fisk of swindling him out of upward of $200,000.

The latest importation of ministers from England is Rev. William M. Taylor, of Liverpool, who accepts the invitation of the Broadway Tabernacle Church (late Rev. Dr. Thompson's) in New York.

The Springfield *Republican* is distressed concerning Fisk, not that he was murdered, but that New England should have produced so bad a specimen of "genuine home bred product." Says the *Republican*:

"Vermont gave him birth and such training as he had; Massachusetts developed his active life, and he went to New York only to put on the stage the detestable part he had rehearsed and studied in the land of the Puritans. There must be somewhat in the life of New England that furnishes occasion and stuff for such characters as Fisk and Butler, repugnant as they seem to our traditional ideals. It behooves us to find out what that evil seed is, and try to root it out. We fear that there has gone up, from many corners of New England, a sigh of satisfaction, if not cry of applause, as the skillful knavery of such men resulted in temporary success; for how could the simple workings of life so wholly unlike as these that it must come to such a dismal close at last?"

The coupling of Butler with Fisk must be taken as evidence of the *Republican's* insanity whenever the name of the former is mentioned. It is evident from the showing that New England is fast becoming "missionary ground," in spite of the influence of the *Republican*.

THE unfortunate financial condition of Virginia, and the apparently attempted repudiation by the Legislature of the liabilities of the State, have attracted the attention of the whole country, and elicited a good deal of severe criticism upon the course which has been adopted. According to the Richmond *Journal*, however, the official Republican organ of the State, there are two sides to the question. This journal denies that there is any party in favor of the repudiation of the debt, but that the controversy relates solely to the mode of treating it. It charges that the funding act, over which the trouble has arisen, was passed wholly in the interest of speculators, and that large sums of money were expended to secure its enactment. The people, it intimates, demanded the repeal of the law, not with the slightest intention of repudiating their obligations, but because they had been made the victims of jobbery and corruption, and wished time for consideration of the best course to be pursued. The *Journal* therefore calls upon the North to suspend its judgment until the facts and merits of the case are fully made known.

A number of young ladies have applied to the California Senate for positions as pages.

### Who Mourn Fisk?

[From the New York Tribune.]

Many of the friends of the dead who were admitted into the Opera House evidently felt that the glory of it, the beauty, symmetry and massive grandeur of the Erie offices, would suffice to cover the sins of even a greater culprit than the one so suddenly summoned to his account. A close study of the surging crowd without showed few faces that bore the stamp of refinement and civilization. Especially was this the case as far as the women were concerned. There were many costly dresses in the crush, but the true ladies of the city seem to have determined that, whatever of natural human interest they may have felt in the last sensation of this prince of comedy, they owed it to themselves and to their sex that their faces should not grace this pageant except casually as spectators from their own windows. But it was not so with the general multitude. A more jovial, rollicking crowd was never seen in this city. They appeared determined to be all Fisks in these respects at least. Nothing would disturb their good humor. From the usually gruff police-captains to the raggedest gamin, with some few marked exceptions, all were resolved that he who had introduced into this city just such delightful and intoxicating public entertainments as beguiled the sensuous lives of the Romans in their declining days should have no cause to complain that they did not show themselves his true disciples in the last act of the tragedy that ended his hurtful and demoralizing career.

### Mistaken for a Judge.

(From the Philadelphia Record)

On Monday, in the Supreme Court room, where the judges sat in banc, a colored man, who wore a somewhat dignified appearance, was leaning over the balustrade which separated the public from the bar. It was rumored that he was the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of South Carolina; this idea entering the head of a prominent member of the legal fraternity, because the colored individual seemed to listen with unusual attention to the learned arguments in a case then pending. The rumor reached the ears of the judges, and a dignified sub rosa conversation took place between them, while all cast their eyes on the gentleman in black. A member of the bar, in order to satisfy himself as to the stranger, stepped up to him, and, in the natural of practical modesty of the profession, said in a somewhat subdued tone—

"Sir," are you a judge from South Carolina?"

"Sah," replied the colored man.

The lawyer repeated the question in a louder tone of voice, which elicited the following reply:

"No, sah, I'm no judge; I'm only a listener."

The sedate judges in banc endeavored to suppress a smile, but members of the bar were not quite so fortunate.

The New York *Mail*, a fair paper and not unfriendly to Gen. Grant, makes the following observations concerning that distinguished man:

There are large shipping, importing and sugar refining interests at Portland, Boston, New York, Baltimore and probably New Orleans, which have for years been large owners of Cuban and Porto Rico plantations and slave property. Much of this is indirect by lease and mortgage. It is probable that some of these interested are known as Republicans, and have themselves favored emancipation in their own South. These interests have been skillfully used here. They are American, and have been used in a variety of ways to reach the public. They were Spanish enough on the pocket side, to suit Senor Robert's view, and their money has been freely spent to aid this policy. It is out of the pockets of these American slaveholders that much instrument in advancing the Administration's policy, in its turn, working order. Damp and cold, acting upon a sensitives or feeble organization, may produce consumption, diptheria, neuralgia, rheumatism, dyspepsia, liver complaint, low nervous fever, or intermittent fever; the importance of rendering the system impervious to these two destructive elements is therefore obvious. Persons in delicate health, or who are at all liable to be injuriously effected by atmospheric influences, should take the Bitters daily throughout the winter and spring. In this way dangerous diseases may be warded off, and a condition of perfect health preserved by individuals of comparatively feeble physique, while those more robust, who scoff at precautions, are suffering the penalty of their recklessness in hospitals and sick rooms.


TRUSSES! TRUSSES!!
A Very Large Assortment of FINE TRUSSES,
Constantly on hand and for sale very low, at JOSEPH FLEMING'S,
No. 84 Market street, corner Diamond.

PATENT MEDICINES.
Get nine, and sold cheaper than elsewhere in the city, at JOSEPH FLEMING'S,
84 Market street, corner of Diamond.

SPONGES, SPONGES.
A fine assortment of Bathing Sponges on hand, at FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Diamond and Market street.

CARBOLIC TROCHES,
CARBOLIC TROCHES.
JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
No. 84 Market street, corner Diamond.

TO THE RETAIL AND
Shirt Trade.
WE HAVE THIS DAY OPENED
A FULL LINE OF
Pacific Cheviots AND
PERCALES,
EMBRACING ALL THE
NEW STYLES.
FENTON, THOMPSON & CO.,
617 Chestnut and 614 Jayne Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

$375 A MONTH—EXPENSES PAID—Male or Female Agents—Horse and outfit furnished to sell our Universal Cement, Combination Tunnel, Button Hole Cutter, and other articles. Circulars free. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

DRY GOODS.
Prices Reduced FOR THE
HOLIDAYS!
BLACK SILKS,
STRIPED SILKS,
PLAIN SILKS,
BLACK IRISH POPLINS,
COLORED IRISH POPLINS,
BLACK REPPS,
COLORED REPPS,
CASHMERES, MERINOS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
BIARRITZ, SATINES,
ALPACAS, MOHAIRS,
PLAIDS, SHAWLS.
SACQUES, SILK VELVETS,
VELVETEENS, QUILTS,
BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.
FINE FURS,
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.
James Caldwell,
118 and 120 FEDERAL ST.,
ALLEGHENY.

BUSINESS CHANCES.
PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—KIM & SONS, 118 Smithfield street (opposite New City Hall), Manufacturers of Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, and Dealers in Stoves and House Furnishing Goods, Toys, &c. It will be our aim to merit a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed on the old firm.
LEWIS KIM,
GEO. F. KIM,
LEWIS C. KIM.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of WILLIAM H. KIRKPATRICK & CO., was dissolved on the 1st inst., by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled at the old stand, No. 251 Liberty street.
WILLIAM H. KIRKPATRICK,
JOHN F. KIRKPATRICK.
Pittsburgh, January, 8, 1872.

ON RETIRING FROM THE WHOLESALE Grocery Business, in which we have so long been engaged, we desire to tender our sincere thanks to our friends and customers for the patronage we have liberally bestowed upon us, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same to our successors, Messrs. HAWORTH & DEWHURST, whom from their long experience in and knowledge of the business, we cheerfully recommend to the confidence of our late patrons.
WILLIAM H. KIRKPATRICK & CO.

JESSE HAWORTH, JOS. BAY, J. B. DEWHURST.
Haworth & Dewhurst,
(Successors to W. H. Kirkpatrick & Co.,)
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
No. 251 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The undersigned having purchased the Stock of William H. Kirkpatrick & Co., will continue the Wholesale Grocery Business, in which we have so long been engaged, and would respectfully solicit the patronage of the customers of the retiring firm and of buyers generally.
HAWORTH & DEWHURST,
No. 251 Liberty street.
Pittsburgh, January 8, 1872.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of WHITMORE, WOLFF, LUPF & CO., has been dissolved this date, by limitation, since the General Hardware Business on the Old Stand, No. 50 Wood street.
January 1, 1872.
M. WHITMORE, C. H. WOLFF, THOS. H. LANE, CHAS. T. NEALE, JOHN D. CHERRY.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day entered into partnership under the name of WHITMORE, WOLFF, LANE & CO., for the continuance of the General Hardware Business on the Old Stand, No. 50 Wood street.
January 1, 1872.
M. WHITMORE, C. H. WOLFF, THOS. H. LANE, CHAS. T. NEALE, JOHN D. CHERRY.
M. WHITMORE, C. H. WOLFF, THOS. H. LANE, CHAS. T. NEALE, Surviving Partners.
Whitmore, Wolff, Lane & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware and Cutlery,
SIGN OF THE ANVIL,
NO. 50 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

DISSOLUTION.
THE FIRM OF
CARR, M'CANDLESS & CO.
Was dissolved by limitation on the 30th ult. The business of the late firm will be settled by its successors, HAINES & SHEIBLER, No. 94 Wood street.
DAVID M'CANDLESS,
JAMES HAINES,
Surviving Partners.
PITTSBURGH, January 1st, 1872.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—We, the undersigned, have this day entered into a limited partnership, agreeable to the provisions of the act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania passed the 1st day of March, A. D. 1836, entitled "An act relative to Limited Partnerships," and the supplements thereto, and do hereby certify that the name of the firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is HAINES & SHEIBLER, that the general nature of the business to be transacted is the Wholesale Dry Goods business, and the same will be transacted in the City of Pittsburgh; that the names of the general partners are, JAMES B. HAINES and FREDERICK G. SHEIBLER, both of the City of Allegheny, and the special partner is DAVID M'CANDLESS, of the City of Allegheny, that the capital contributed by the said DAVID M'CANDLESS is Seventy-five Thousand Dollars in cash and goods duly appraised according to law, and that the period at which the said partnership is to commence is the 1st day of January, A. D. 1872, and that it will terminate on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1874.
JAMES B. HAINES,
FREDERICK G. SHEIBLER,
General Partners.
DAVID M'CANDLESS,
Special Partner.
Haines & Sheibler,
SUCCESSORS TO
CARR, M'CANDLESS & CO.
Wholesale Dealers in
DRY GOODS,
No. 94 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

J. B. HAINES, } General Partners.
F. G. SHEIBLER, }
DAVID M'CANDLESS, Special.
JOHN KENNEDY'S SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO JOHN KENNEDY & CO.,)
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
GUNS, PISTOLS, CUTLERY,
Fishing Tackle,
SPORTING AMMUNITION, &c.,
NO. 38 FIFTH AVENUE.

FLORAL OIL.
FLORAL OIL, FLORAL OIL, FOR THE TOILET.
Notwithstanding the fact that thirteen of every description purporting to be peculiarly adapted to the Hair, are to be found in almost every Drug Store and Grocery in the country, the want of an agreeable, cleansing and healthful dressing for the Hair is evident. Nearly all the preparations in use are made from animal oils, and as a consequence they display a common feature,—they dry rapidly, are more or less greasy, and in time become rancid to offend the senses. This is especially true of the "Pomades" and "Washes" under fancy names, made from the rankest and filthiest of all the Animal Oils. Experience proves that Vegetable Oils must be used judiciously, every requirement for the Hair, else results. THE PROPER ARTICLE is prepared by CHARLES ABEL & CO., from Pure Vegetable Oils, possesses those eminent degrees of the cheapest, healthful, and agreeable preparations, perfumed or unscented will be found on sale as an aid to the toilet of Children and the grown up. Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Orders attended to.
FLORAL OIL,
PREPARED ONLY BY
CHARLES ABEL & CO.,
PERFUMERS.
Chas. Abel & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Abel's Prize Medal Hair Oils.
A SUPERIOR ARTICLE,
GLYCERMEL OF ROSES,
FOR CHAPPED HANDS, FACES AND LIPS,
172 WYLIE AVE. PITTSBURGH.

ARE YOU ANNOYED? WITH
Rats, Mice, Roaches.
If so, you can rid your House, Cellar or Stable, by trying
Abel's Vermin Exterminator.
It has no equal as a Banisher. Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail, at
CHAS. ABEL & CO.'S,
No. 172 WYLIE AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

DRY GOODS.
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S
POPULAR PRICES.
At 50c, Brown Corded Velveteens, dark shades, suitable for Boys' Suits, a great bargain.
At 60c, Japanese Silks, good styles, Striped and Plaid.
At 62½c, Rolled Silk Poplins.
At 37½c, Black Alpaca Lustres, worth 50c.
At 50c, Pure Mohair Lustres, an extra bargain.
At 25c, Plaid and Striped Poplins.
At 18¾c, Tycoon Reps, for Wrappers.
At 12½c, Dark Delaines, good styles, best quality.
At 50c, 4-4 White Country Flannels, all-wool.
At 12½c, Book-fold Barred Flannels.
At 90c, Heavy Black Waterproof Cloth.
DRESS GOODS.
A complete stock of Black Dress Goods.
Second Mourning Dress Goods.
Plain and Fancy Poplins.
Black and Colored Dress Silks.
All kinds of Country, Eastern, Rob Roy and Oerp Flannels. Cassimeres.
AT THE LOWEST PRICES,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S
Nos. 165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.

EDUCATIONAL.
NEW BRIGHTON
LADIES' INSTITUTE.
FOR BOARDING AND DAY PUPILS.
Spring Session commences February 5, 1872. Excellent accommodations. Ample and well improved Grounds. Careful and thorough instruction.
For Circulars apply to the Principal,
Mrs. C. F. SMYTHE,
New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa.

LADIES' SEMINARY,
BLAIRSVILLE, PA.
Spring Session opens FEBRUARY 1st, 1872, and continues Five Months. The course of study embraces all the subjects of a Polite and Christian Education.
For Circulars please address
J. JEWETT PARKS, A. M.
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Steubenville Female Seminary.
This well known School offers the accumulated advantages of forty-three years for obtaining a good education. The charges are less than in schools of similar grade and facilities—little more than five dollars a week. A deduction of one fourth is made for the daughters of Clergymen of all denominations.
The next Session (about 20 weeks), begins FEBRUARY 13, 1872. Pupils admitted at any time.
Send for Catalogue to
Rev. C. C. BEATTY, D. D. LL. D., Supt., or
Rev. A. M. REID, Ph. D., Principal.
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PENNSYLVANIA
MILITARY ACADEMY,
CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PA.
(FOR RESIDENT CADETS ONLY).
Session Reopens Wednesday, Jan'y 3, 1872.
Thorough Instruction in Civil Engineering, the Mathematical and Natural Sciences, the Classics and English, is imparted by Full and Competent Graduates and other efficient Professors.
Attention is given to the Personal Habits and Moral Training of Cadets.
For Circulars apply to C. H. PAULSON, Esq., No. 71 Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to
Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

WINES, LIQUORS, &C.
Wm. Miller & Co.
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
AND IMPORTERS OF
FINE LIQUORS,
Offer for sale a full line of Goods, to which they invite the attention of purchasers, desiring Pure and Genuine Goods, at reasonable figures.
Our GROCERY STOCK is full in all its details, embracing Sugars, Raw and Refined, Coffees, Teas, Syrups, Molasses, Spices, &c., in original packages, &c., &c. We also offer of our own importation and through first-class New York Agencies the following Goods, viz:
BRANDIES.
Jules Robin & Co., N. S. & Co., in Glass, Vintage of 1840, and in Wood and Glass, Vintage of 1858.
MARTELL, very superior M. S. O. P. Vintage of 1815, and also VINE GROWERS' BRANDIES OF COGNAC, with other brands.
PORT WINES.
WHITE, Rich and Dry Port Wine, in Glass.
RED, Rich and Dry Port Wine, in Glass.
RED, Full Bodied, Rich and Dry Port Wine, in Wood and Glass, with Koester's Burgundy and Pure Juice.
SHERRIES.
Manzanilla, very superior, with Pale and Brown, of great variety, in Glass and Wood.
MADEIRA.
Very fine, WARRANTED 37 YEARS OLD, with variety of lower grades.
CLARETS.
At low figures and very superior, comprising MEDOC, MARGAUX, LA ROSE.
CHATEAU MARGEAUX, Vintage of 1863.
CHATEAU LAFITTE, Vintage of 1861.
CHATEAU QUEIM, (White Wine.)
CALIFORNIA SPARKLING WINES.
WERK'S SPARKLING WINES, Golden Eagle.
SPARKING MOSEL.
Mussated and Hockheimer Wines.
CHAMPAGNES
Of Moet & Chandon, for which we are sole Agents here, comprising
Dry Sillery,
Verzenay,
Grand Vit Imperial (Green Seal),
Dry Imperial (Tin Foil),
Piper Heidsick,
Charles Heidsick.
(The above Wines are of the famous vintage of 1866.)
RYE WHISKIES.
In addition to our celebrated CABINET WHISKY we offer the following well known brands—viz.
Hand's,

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

**BANKERS,**

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

*Government Securities,*

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

**N. Holmes & Sons,**

**BANKERS.**

We Offer for Sale a Limited Amount of the New Bonds of the

**Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.,**

BEARING 7 PER CENT. INTEREST,

**Free of All Taxation,**

Principal and Interest Guaranteed by the

**Pennsylvania Railroad Company,**

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT MARKET RATES.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

57 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.

**Commercial Banking Company,**

**ALLIANCE, OHIO.**

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LEETONIA, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

Reference—Tradesmen's National Bank.

DANIEL HANNAN, W. D. REES,
C. C. MANELLI, R. F. McINTOSH,
H. H. GLASS, TEETERS, Cashier.

**IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,**

**BANKERS.**

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING

DESIRABLE SECURITIES:

CITY OF PITTSBURGH WATER LOAN AND PENN AVENUE BONDS, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest, at Par and Accrued Interest.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE SIX PER CENT. BONDS, DUE IN 1887. First Mortgage on Turtle Creek Division, at 86 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

**FINANCE AND TRADE**


PITTSBURGH, January 10, 1872.

The loan market still works close, and borrowers are accommodated in their immediate needs by their banks at usual rates. There is a feature in our market which seems peculiar to our city, and that is the rate of interest charged by the banks and regular bankers is not increased by a stringent money market. In the summer, when money is plenty and good paper is in demand, the rate of discount is from 7 to 10 per cent., and during the stringency of the winter months we doubt if they increase their average rate of discount. This is due, no doubt, to the large number of banking institutions with the attendant competition.

—We take from our exchanges of to-day the following quotation of bank rates for commercial paper in the various prominent cities, which shows the local rate as below their average: New York 10 to 15; Philadelphia 9 to 15; Chicago 12 to 18; Boston 7 to 10; Louisville, 10 to 12; St. Louis 10 to 15; Cincinnati 10 to 15.

The justice of our remarks on the redemption of the National currency is shown in its condition, and we might sustain our *wise saws* by any amount of modern instances,

That there is no practical relief to the public without considerable expense is seen in the fact that it costs, besides express charges, from 1 to 2 per cent, in New York on mutilated currency, where each bank has a redemption agency. The agency at Washington is only available for National Banks, and costs them the loss of interest on an amount equal to 1 per cent. of their capital stock. What we ask a some legislation that will place the National currency on the same basis, as to redemption, as the legal tenders. As the banks are taxed at the rate of 1 per cent. a year on their circulation, for the purpose of replacing new notes, it could certainly be done without expense to the Department.

The people have long felt the necessity of some plan by which to relieve themselves of worn out or mutilated fractional currency. The arrangement agreed upon between the Secretary of the Treasury and Postmaster General will be welcome to a long-suffering public, which has resigned itself to the miseries of dirt and rags as a circulating medium. The Postoffice will hereafter receive mutilated currency, when not more than two-fifths of a note are missing, at its par value, for stamps and envelopes. The Treasury agrees to redeem this currency for the Postoffice Department when presented in sums exceeding five dollars. Now make as liberal provision for National notes and we will be satisfied.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

| | Morning. | Noon. | Closing. |
|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. Bonds of 1881 | 115¾ | 115¾ | 115¾ |
| U. S. Bonds of 1862 | 109¾ | 109¾ | 109¾ |
| U. S. Bonds of 1864 | 109¾ | 109¾ | 109¾ |
| U. S. Bonds of 1865 | 111¾ | 111¾ | 111¾ |
| U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new) | 110½ | 109¾ | 109¾ |
| U. S. Bonds of 1867 | 111¾ | 111¾ | 111¾ |
| U. S. Bonds of 1868 | 111¾ | 111¾ | 111¾ |
| 10-40s | 109¾ | 109¾ | 109¾ |
| New 5s | 109¾ | 109¾ | 109¾ |
| Gold | 109⅝ | 109⅝ | 109⅝ |

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Untied states 6s of 1881 | 115¾ |
| U. S. Bonds of 1862 | 115¾ |
| United States 5-20s of 1862 | 109¾ |
| United States 5-20s of 1864 | 110¾ |
| United States 5-20s of 1865 | 111¾ |
| United States 10-40s | 109¾ |
| United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865 | 109¾ |
| United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867 | 111¾ |
| United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868 | 111¾ |
| Union Pacific Railroad | |
| Central Pacific Railroad | |
| Currency Pacifics | |

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

| | 10:30 A.M. | 11:30 A.M. | 12:30 P.M. | 1:30 P.M. | 2:30 P.M. | 3:00 P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gold | 108⅞ | 109 | 108⅞ | 108⅞ | 108⅞ | 108⅞ |
| Canton | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ |
| West'n Union Tel | 70½ | 70½ | 70⅝ | 70⅝ | 70⅝ | 70⅝ |
| Quicksilver | | | 26½ | 26½ | 26½ | 26½ |
| Pacific Mail | 54½ | 54½ | 55 | 54¾ | 54¾ | 54¾ |
| Adams Express | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | |
| Wells Fargo Ex | 58 | | 58 | 58 | | |
| American Express | 67½ | | 67½ | 67½ | | |
| United States Ex | 63½ | | 62½ | 62½ | | |
| New York Central | 96¾ | 96¾ | 96¾ | 96¾ | 96¾ | 96¾ |
| N. Y. Central scrip | 91½ | | 91½ | 91½ | 91½ | 91½ |
| Erie | 21¾ | 21¾ | 21¾ | 21¾ | 21¾ | 21¾ |
| Reading | 113¾ | 113¾ | 113¾ | 113¾ | 113¾ | 113¾ |
| Michigan Central | 107 | | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| Michigan South'n | 90¾ | 90¾ | 90¾ | 90¾ | 90¾ | 90¾ |
| Illinois Central | | | | | | |
| Cleveland & Pitt | 96 | 96¼ | 96¼ | 96¼ | 96¼ | 96¼ |
| Chicago & North'n | 68 | 68 | 67¾ | 67¾ | 68 | 68 |
| Do. preferred | 85¼ | 85¼ | 85¼ | 85¼ | 85¼ | 85¼ |
| Rock Island | 107¾ | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| Ft. Wayne | 95¾ | 95¾ | 95¾ | 95¾ | 95¾ | 95¾ |
| Do. preferred | 80¾ | 80¾ | 80¾ | 80¾ | 80¾ | 80¾ |
| Wabash | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ |
| Do. preferred | | | | | | |
| Terre Haute | 25¾ | 25¾ | 25¾ | 25¾ | 25¾ | 25¾ |
| Ohio and Miss'pi | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 |
| Chicago and Alton | | | | | | |
| Do. preferred | | | | 121 | | |
| Boston, Hart'd & E | | | | | | |
| Harlem | 134 | | 134 | 134 | | |
| New Jersey Central | | | | | | |
| Union Pacific | 30¾ | 30¾ | 30¾ | 30¾ | 30¾ | 30¾ |
| | 12:30 P.M. | | 2:30 P.M. | | | |
| Tennessee State bonds | 63 | | 64 | | | |
| Do. new | 63 | | 64 | | | |
| South Carolina, July | 23 | | 23 | | | |
| South Carolina, April | 23 | | 23 | | | |
| Missouri 6s | 90½ | | 90¾ | | | |

Gold earning at 7 39 cent.
Money 7 per cent. gold.

—We have been awaiting some definite information regarding the reported placing of the new Government loan, and now give the following from the New York *Sun*: The dispatches from Washington in regard to the $600,000,000 negotiation are conflicting in the morning papers, one asserting that the negotiation has been completed, and another that there have been no proposals of the kind made to the Secretary, and that the statement that such has been made is a "canard." Neither of these dispatches is correct. Mr. Jay Cooke, who is now in this city, informed us this morning that as early as December of he received from the London house, Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., a proposition from the Rothschilds, acting with his house, to negotiate for the United States Government $600,000,000 of the new bonds, one-half being the 5 per cents, and the remainder the 4½ per cents; that the proposition was submitted to the negotiator, who now has it under consideration; that an essential condition of the proposition is that the interest on the greater part of the $600,000,000, viz., we believe, except $100,000,000, shall be made payable in London. The Secretary earned, of course, about that part of the proposition in regard to paying the interest abroad without further legislation, and it may take some time to effect the same. It is known that the Secretary favors paying the interest abroad, and if Congress does not so authorize the same the main obstacle to the negotiation will be overcome. These are substantially the facts as the matter now stands.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Penn'a Central | 89½ | Lehigh Valley R. R. | 61 |
| Phila. and Erie | 25½ | North Penn'a R. R. | 58¾ |
| Lehigh Navigation | 40 | Camden and Amboy | 128 |
| Catawissa | 46¾ | Schuylkill Navigat'n | 18¾ |
| Oil Creek & Alley'n | 46 | Reading | 56¼ |

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, January 10, 1872.

REMARKS.—The weather to-day is bright and cheering over head, but disgustingly muddy under feet. But why complain? It may be worse to-morrow. The rivers continue in good navigable order, there being plenty of water for steamers of ordinary draft. Little ice is now running out, and the prospects seem fair for another rise. The receipts of grain, produce, &c., by river are heavy, which will have the effect of removing the load thrown upon railways during the suspension of navigation. This will enable the roads to call in their outstanding cars, and in the future to carry freight "on time"—a fact which will be very gratifying to merchants and manufacturers. We have few changes to note in markets to-day, prices in every department ruling uniform. The market, generally, shows signs of improvement, and all changes in prices will be found carefully noted below. The prices given are wholesale unless otherwise noted.

ASHES.—We are reported sales at the following figures: Soda ash, refined, 4@4¼; common 3½@3¾; potash 9¾@10c; pearls 10¼@11c ₱ lb. Demand fair.

APPLES.—Prime winter sapples find ready sale at $4 25 to $4 75 per bbl; common $3@3 50. Receipts 479 bbls.

APPLE BUTTER.—There is a fair demand at 09@55c per gallon for choice; medium to common 50@55c.

BRANS.—Prices are reported sales at $2@2 10 ₱ bushel for prime navy at $2 00@2 50 per bushel. There is a good demand.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—There is quite an active demand, and we are reported sales at $3 00@3 50 ₱ barrel.

BROOM CORN.—Receipts heavy and market dull. We quote at 7@10c ₱ lb.

BACONS.—Following are the ruling figures: Fancy $4 00; No. 1, $4 00; No. 2 $3 50; No. 3, $2 75; common, $2 25@2 50.

BAKING POWDER.—Royal ½-lb. cans $1 50 per doz; ¼-lb cans $3 00 per dozen; 1-lb cans $6 00 per dozen; Banner 1, 75, $5 25 and $6 00 per dozen for the different sizes.

BUTTER.—The supply is on the increase, but the market cannot be called active. We are reported sales choice table butter at 23@25c per ₱; common to medium 18@20c. Receipts 47 packages.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—Sugar-cured hams 13½@14c; sugar-cured shoulders 8½@9c; plain do 7¾c; rib sides 8c; clear rib do 9c; breakfast bacon 11c; dried beef 12c; mess pork $19 00; hand sausage 11c; lard in tierces 10c; buckets 11@12c; spiced pigs' feet $2 50 per keg. There is a moderate trade demand. Receipts of bacon 1,110 pieces.

CIDER.—XXX $12 per bbl; extra cured $8@10.

CHEESE.—Receipts 57 boxes. There is a moderate demand at the following quotations: New York Goshen 16@16½c; Ohio do 15@15½c; Ohio factory 14@14½c; dairy 13@13½c. Receipts of cheese, 57 boxes.

CANDLES.—Mould 11c; stearine, 14 ounces, 13½c; full weight 16c; star, 14 ounces, 18c; full weight 19½c.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—Sales at $6 00 for Pennsylvania; other brands $5 00 to $5 50.

CARBON OIL.—Standard brands at 21¼@22c.

CRANBERRIES.—Sackett's Bell berries at $17 00@14 00 ₱ bbl; Jersey cultivated $12 00@13 00; bushel crates $4 50.

CEMENT.—Beeson's Phœnix Hydraulic $3 50@3 75; Johnston $2 25; Rosendale $4 00@4 50; Calcined plaster $4 50; Land plaster, $2 50@3 75 ₱ bbl.

DRESSED HOGS.—The receipts are light, and we are reported sales at 5¾@5¾c ₱ lb.

DOMESTIC.—There is more inquiry, with sales at 5¾@5¾c per barrel.

DRIED FRUIT—DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN.—There is more inquiry, and we are reported sales dried apples at 5¾@5¾c; peaches, bright new halves, 10@11c; old 10c; mixed 7¾@8¾c; quarters 5@5¾c; currants, new drop, 10c; old 8c; layer raisins, per box, $2 90; half box $2 00; Valencia do 12c; pointed 12½c for new; no old in market.

EGGS.—Receipts are on the increase, and the market weak; sales good fresh at 36@38c ₱ doz; pickled 28@30c.

FLOUR.—Receipts 420 bbls. Following are the ruling rates from mills and stores: National, white wheat, bbls $5 50; sacks $5 00; Pan Handle, southern, white, bbls $5 60, sacks $5 00; Morning Glory, red winter, bbls $5 20, sacks $5 00. Stone—Snow Flake at $7 75 ₱ bbl; Lilly Mills $7 25; choice Minnesota $6 75, and active, with but little on the market; choice Wisconsin flours, for bakers' use, command $7 25. Rye flour, $4 50@5 50 ₱ bbl.

FEATHERS.—There is an active trade demand for No 1 live geese feathers. Prices are a shade lower, with sales at 65@70c to the trade; from store 85@86c; mixed 40@60c, as per quality.

GROCERIES.—Market active at unchanged prices. We quote as follows:

*Sugars*—Refined, crushed, granulated and powdered 13¾c, cut loaf 14¼@c; A coffee 13¾@13¾c; Ex C 12¾@c; C 11¾c; C yellow 10¾@11¾c. P R sugars, choice 11¾c; prime 10¾@c; good 10@10½c; Cuba sugars low grade: New Orleans fair, 9½@c; good 10c; prime 10¾c; choice 11¾c.

*Coffee*—Active and very firm at the following quotations: Fancy 26c; prime 25c; good 24c; fair 23@23½c; Java 29@30c; Laguayra 26@27c; Mocha 26c; roasted coffee, loose Rio 21@22c; package, 25@28c.

*Syrups*—Havemeyer & Eider 60c; Perfection, 62c; White Honey 63c; Extra Silver 55c; Red Head 50c; Lavender 45c; common 35@40c.

*New Orleans Molasses*—Old crop 59c; new crop 60; Prime 55c; choice 60c.

*Rice*—Carolina choice 10c; Rangoon sa8½c; Patna 8¾c.

*Spices*—Pepper grain 24c; pure ground 30c; Cassia hard 25c; cloves 29c; nutmegs $1 30.

GRAIN.—We give below the receipts of wheat, corn, rye, oats and barley for the past twenty-four hours:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat, sacks | 216 | Corn, sacks | 1,171 |
| Oats, sacks | 232 | Rye, sacks | 35 |
| Barley, sacks | | | |

There has been a slight decrease in the receipts. Prices remain unchanged and the market is dull. Wheat—Red winter, car load, $1 48@1 48; white $1 46 @1 50 for choice. Corn—Mixed, to fair white, car load lots, 44@46c. Corn—Shelled and ear, car load, 42@43c. Rye—Market dull; sales at 90c. Barley—Market quiet at 85@90c for fair@prime; 87½@90c for fair. The usual advance from stores on all grains.

HAY.—Market dull and receipts heavy. Baled $34 @38 ₱ ton.

HORS.—Sales of new 77s at 60@70c ₱ lb; old 70@ 80@84c ₱ lb.

POULTRY.—Prices nominally as follows: Dressed chickens 12@14c; turkeys 16@17c; ducks 14@15c; geese 10@11c ₱ lb.

HIDES.—Wanted at 5¼@5½c.

HONEY.—We are reported sales at 25@30c ₱ lb.

HEMP.—Kentucky rough $165 ₱ ton; single dressed $240; scutched $190@195.

HOMINY.—Sales at $5 00 ₱ bbl to the trade, and $5 50 in a jobbing way.

LARD OIL.—No 1 extra 85@85c; No 2, 65c; Cincinnati and Chicago winter strained 80@90c.

LIME.—Tyrone white $2 00@2 25 ₱ bbl; Cleveland $2 25; Easton $1 75.

MILL FEED.—Following are the mill rates: Middlings $1 90@2 00 ₱ cwt; seconds $1 45@1 75; shorts $1 00; rye shorts $1 60; chopped corn and oats $1 50; chopped rye $2 00; corn and oats $1 50 ₱ cwt.

MINCE MEAT.—There is a fair demand for the various brands in the market, which are held at 13c ₱ lb.

ONIONS.—Dull sale, and prices not quotable.

PEACHES.—Receipts increasing. Sales of prime peachblows at 75@80c ₱ bushel.

RAGS.—There is a fair inquiry at 4¼@5c ₱ lb.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.—Sales of ¼-lb cans at $1 50; ½-lb $1; 1-lb $2 ₱ doz.

SALERATUS.—Is in good demand at present, though sales are made of clover seed at $6 00@6 25, first handsome $6 50@6 75; timothy seed $3 00@3 50; flaxseed $1 80.

SALT.—Sales by the car load at $1 85; from store $2 00.

SUMAC.—Sales of Tennessee at 4½c ₱ lb.

VINEGAR.—Sales of 16@20c ₱ lb; 10@12c ₱ lb, grass weight.

WILLOWS.—Sales Kentucky at 10c.

WHISKY.—Highwines, 90 to 92 cents received 95c a gallon; proof rectified $1 05@1 10; rye and corn $1 00@1 05 ₱ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $4 00 as 60 as to age.

**PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.**

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, January 11, 1872.

REMARKS.—The market continues dull, being entirely devoid of animation, dealers being wide apart in their views and not disposed to make satisfactory terms. The good time so long expected has been further postponed. Prices remain as last quoted. The market certainly presents a very demoralized appearance.

CRUDE.

The nominal rates were: Spot 10¼c; January 10¼c; S. & all year 10½c; R. Oil, year 12c.

Parker's.....$3 80. Foster's.....$3 90 ₱ bbl.

REFINED.

We have nothing new to quote. We quote as as follows: Spot, or January 22½c; February 22¾c; March 23¾c, for New York and Philadelphia delivery.

(By Western Union Telegraph.)

TITUSVILLE, January 10.—The market opened yesterday quiet and firm, with holders very positive in their demands. A slight advance was accomplished, which was held to the close. Following are the

SALES:

500 bbls upper road, spot.....3 77½
1,000 bbls upper road, spot.....3 80
500 bbls upper road, spot, regular.....3 85
5,000 bbls upper road, spot.....3 90
1,000 bbls upper road, S. O., regular.....3 90
2,000 bbls upper road, S. O., first quarter.....3 82½
5,000 bbls upper road, S. O., first quarter.....3 80½

NEW YORK, January 10.—Crude in bulk is offered at easier figures, and at the concessions there is more energy, and sale reported of 10,000 barrels at 12c for refined. Refined continues very dull and as no sales have been made the quotations must be regarded as nominal at 23½@24c. Case oil is quiet and held at 28½@29c. Philadelphia delivery—It is difficult to give fair figures as no business of consequence is reported; for short delivery about 22½ @22¾; for prompt delivery a sale of 1,000 bbls for April at 23½c; quiet.

OIL CITY, January 10.—Market quiet; ordinary on lower road held at $4 05@4 10; 47 gravity at Oil City held at $4 25@4 30.

PHILADELPHIA, January 10.—Market quiet; S. W. 22½@22¾c; crude, 12c; refined, 23½c.

PETROLEUM CENTER, January 10.—Market dull and quiet at $4 02.

ROUSSEVILLE, January 10.—Market quiet and firm at $4 10.

TITUSVILLE, January 10.—Market quiet and inactive; $3 10 asked.

**Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.**

| Shipper. | Consignee. | Barrels. |
|---|---|---|
| T Hackett | Riverside Oil Works | 160 |
| Wm Stewart | Oleopolis Oil Works | 394 |
| Thomas Hackett | Nonpareil Oil Works | 234 |
| Wm Stewart | Standard Oil Works | 444 |
| H S Dulcomb | Peerless Oil Works | 444 |
| H. McKelvy | Vesta Oil Works | 394 |
| Thos King | Standard Oil Works | 160 |

**Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.**

| | Bbls. | | Bbls. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Riverside Oil Works | 160 | Oleopolis Oil Works | 74 |
| Nonpareil Oil Works | 234 | Standard Oil Works | 394 |
| Peerless Oil Works | 444 | Vesta Oil Works | 394 |

**Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.**

Standard Oil Co, 639 barrels to Warden, F & Co, Philadelphia.
Lockhart, Frew & Co, 155 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
National Oil Works, 612 bbls to Warden, F. & Co, Philadelphia.
Triumph Refining Co, 260 barrels to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Wm McKelvy & Co, 446 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Vesta Oil Works, 147 bbls to Warling, King & Co, Philadelphia.
John Spear & Co, 115 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
H W C Tweddle, 55 bbls to Manhattan Oil Co., New York.
Total.....2,578

**COAL MARKETS.**

CINCINNATI, January 9.—There was a sufficient rise in the river early in the week to let out a fleet of coalboats and a portion of this has reached the city. Pittsburgh was held at 15c per bushel, afloat, but dealers refused to pay more than 14c, and this will, no doubt, be the price of the present rate. The retail prices were reduced to 18@20c per bushel, delivered to consumers, for Pittsburgh.

Coal is selling at Louisville at 14c per bushel, afloat.

**New York Dry Goods Market.**

NEW YORK, January 10.—Cotton and braids—The supply exceeds the demand, and prices are lower. Stearns's Oriental braid has been reduced to 75c net, and do XX silver band to 85c net. Heavy brown sheetings of best makes are held firmly at 18½c; and seconds at 12½@13c. A price has not yet been established on mourning delains, the wool clip being nearly exhausted. Bleached muslins are steady and in moderate request. Printing cloths rule higher and firm at 7½c, while prints are not yet fully opened but they are not likely to open below 11@11½c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, January 10, 1872.

**Cattle.**

The receipts of cattle to-day have been rather heavy and in quality common. The number of buyers in attendance this week fair. With a full supply of cattle offering, and but a moderate demand, the market to-day ruled rather slow, with prices a shade lower. Until to-day cattle sold at about last week's prices, but buyers are wanting to purchase at lower figures, and the market is a little weak and inclined downward. Following are the prices at which the different grades are changing hands: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 pounds steers, $6@6 25; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, $5 25@5 50; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, $4 25@5; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500, $3 00@4 25; stock steers, 800 to 1,000, $3 75@4 25.

**Hogs**

The receipts of hogs heavy to-day, and consist of all grades. The market this morning opened up with a full supply on sale. Dealers report the market slow, at prices about 10c per hundred lbs lower than yesterday, with every prospect of going lower. The high prices which have ruled the last few days is bringing a full supply on the market, and if the receipts continue free hogs will decline again, as the weather here and in the East is unfavorable for the trade. Following are the rates current for the different grades: Extra Philadelphia $5 75@5 85; good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250 lbs, $5 60; good to prime, New York, 180 to 220 lbs, $4 55@4 65; rough and common $4 50.

**Sheep.**

The receipts of sheep are heavy to-day. The market opened up with a larger supply on sale than has been for some time. The market ruled rather active and most the sheep offered were sold. Prices as yet remain unchanged, though in the afternoon trade was slower, and if the high prices bring a heavy supply they will decline. Following are the rates current for the different grades of all kinds as sold here. For extra, 100 to 110 lbs, $6 75 to $7 00; good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $5 00 to $6 50; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $5 25 to $5 75; common, 70 to 75 lbs, $5 00; foot rot and scalawags, by the head, $1 50 to $2 50.

**IRON MARKETS.**

CINCINNATI.

January 2—There was a better supply of pig iron, but the demand was good and the market was firm at full prices. Bar iron is higher, and closed firm at the advance. We quote;

HOT-BLAST CHARCOAL.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 1 foundry | $44@45 | No. 1 mill | $40@41 |
| No. 2 foundry | 42@43 | | |

COLD BLAST CHARCOAL.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Missouri | $50@55 | Car-wheel | $55@60 |
| | STONE COAL. | | |
| No. 1 foundry | $45@44 | Forge | $39@40 |
| No. 2 foundry | 40@42 | | |

BLOOMS PER TON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Charcoal | $90@95 |
| SCRAP IRON. | |
| Cast | $1 40@1 50 |
| BAR IRON. | |
| Common ₱ lb | 3 c |
| SHOES PER KEG. | |
| Horse shoes | $5 50@6 75 |

Wrought.....$1 60@2 00
Nails shoes.....$6 50@6 75
—*Enquirer.*

RECEIPTS OF IRON.

For the week ending Saturday, January 6, 1872:

| | Ore tons. | Pig iron tons. |
|---|---|---|
| St. Louis and Iron Mountain | 2,760 | 530 |
| Atlantic and Pacific | 60 | 290 |
| Rockford and Rock Island | | 40 |
| Chicago, Alton and St Louis | | 20 |
| St. L., B. and Southern Illinois | | 90 |
| Total tons | 2,220 | 170 |

*St. Louis Republican.*

## New York Finance and Trade.

**Gold Closed at 108⅝@108⅝.**

NEW YORK, January 10—P. M.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 109 but sold down to 108⅜@108⅛, and closed heavy. Loans were made at from 7 per cent. gold down to 5 per cent. for carrying. The daily clearings were $39,060,000.

MONEY.

Money was firm at 7 per cents. gold.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 109¼.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments were dull and heavy at a decline from last night of ⅛@⅜ ₱ cent.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. 6s 1881 | 115 | 15-20s, 1867 | 111¾ |
| 5-20s, 1862 | 109¾ | Coupons, 1868 | 111¾ |
| 5-20s, 1864 | 110¼ | 10-40s | 109¾ |
| 5-20s, 1865 | 111¾ | Currency 6s | 115¾ |
| 5-20s, 1865, new | 109¾ | | |

STATE BONDS.

State bonds were very dull all day, and new South Carolinas were off slightly.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Missouri sixes | 90¾ | Virginias, old | 56 |
| Tennessees, new | 63½ | North Carolinas, old | 33½ |
| Tennessees, new | 63½ | North Carolinas, new | 15 |
| Virginias, new | 54 | | |

STOCKS

Stocks opened very dull but steady. After the close of bank hours the market, which had been heavy during the afternoon, became strong. Dealings were not on a large scale, but were principally in Union Pacific, Erie, Ohios, Northwestern and Wabash.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Western Union | 70¾ | New Jersey Central | 109 |
| Quicksilver | 26¾ | St. Paul | 34½ |
| Adams Express | 90½ | do pref | 68½ |
| Wells, Fargo & Co | 58 | Toledo & Wabash | 23¾ |
| American Express | 69½ | do pref | 55 |
| U. S. Express | 62¾ | Fort Wayne | 95 |
| Pacific Mail | 55½ | Terre Haute | 24½ |
| New York Central | 96¾ | do pref | 54 |
| N. Y. Central Scrip | 91¾ | Chicago & Alton | 118 |
| Erie | 21¾ | do pref | 121 |
| do preferred | 65 | Ohio & Mississippi | 46¾ |
| Harlem | 135 | Ill. Central | 107 |
| Reading | 114 | Burlington & Quincy | 128 |
| Mich Central | 116¾ | Lake Shore | 90¾ |
| Mich Southern | 90¾ | Panama | 275 |
| Cleveland & Pitts | 96¾ | Illinois Central | 132 |
| Central western | 68¾ | Union Pacific | 30¾ |
| do pref'd | 91¾ | C P Bonds | 102 |
| Rock Island | 108¾ | Union | 91¾ |

**MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.**

**Chicago Market.**

CHICAGO, January 10, 1872.

FLOUR—Firm.

WHEAT—Dull and declined; No 1 spring $1 26¾@1 27; No. 2 $1 22¾; No. 3 $1 13; rejected $1 09@1 04; seller last half month $1 23¾; seller February $1 24½; seller March $1 26¾.

CORN—Opened firm but closed dull; No. 2 mixed 41¾@41¾c; rejected 38¾@39c; February 41¾@42¼c; April 43c; May 45¾@46c.

OATS—Dull; No 2 32½c; rejected 29@30c; February 34¾@34¾c.

RYE—Advanced; No. 2 67¾@68c; rejected 60c.

BARLEY—Quiet and weak; No 2 fall 62¾@63c; No 3 49¾@50c.

PROVISIONS—Pork declined to $13 15@13 20; seller February $13 30@13 35; seller March $13 55@13 60. Lard still and quite demanded at present, though sales are made of clover seed at $6 00@6 25, first handsome $6 50@6 75; timothy seed $3 00@3 50; flaxseed $1 80.

Bulk meats unchanged.

Whisky—Moderately active, with the range a shade better at $4 15@4 60. Dressed hogs in good demand and firm at yesterday's quotations.

WHISKY—Firm at 86c.

**New York Market.**

NEW YORK, January 10.—Cotton strong; sales 3,000 bales; middling upland 21¾c. Flour dull; superfine western and State $5 00@5 40; common to good extra $6 70@7 00; good to choice $6 95@7 45; white wheat western extra $7 45@7 60; St. Louis $6 90@8 50. Rye dull at $1 05@1 07. Corn moderately active, with a firmer feeling; mixed western 64@65c; yellow western 65@66c; white western 72@73c. Oats firm. Whisky quiet at 94@95c.

**Milwaukee Market.**

MILWAUKEE, January 10.—Flour dull. Wheat dull; No 1 $1 24¾; No 2 $1 22¾. Oats dull; No 2 36c. Corn firm; No 2 mixed 41½c. Rye steady; No. 1 at 66c. Barley drooping; No 2 fall 63c. Hogs dull at $4 15@4 30. Pork dull and declined to $12 87.

**Detroit Market.**

DETROIT, January 10.—Wheat unchanged; extra $1 56½; No 1 white $1 52¾; amber $1 46@1 47. Corn firm at 53¾@54c. Oats firm at 34@36c. Clover seed in demand at $6 25.

**New Orleans Grocery Market.**

NEW ORLEANS, January 10.—Sugar quiet; inferior 8¾@8¾c; fair to fully fair 7¾@8¾c; prime 9@9¾c. Molasses—Inferior 39@c; common 38@39c; prime 42@44c. Coffee unchanged.

**COTTON MARKETS**

**New Orleans.**

NEW ORLEANS, January 10.—Cotton quiet; sales of 1,000 bales good ordinary at 19¼@19¾c; low middling 20¾@20¾c; middling 23¾@23¾c; receipts 2,511 bales; exports: to Liverpool 6,913 bales; to the Continent 4,212 bales; Antwerp 2,307 bales; New York 322 bales; stock, 126,598 bales.

**Memphis.**

MEMPHIS, January 10.—Cotton steady at 20¾c.

**Nashville.**

NASHVILLE, January 10.—Cotton dull and declined; low middling 19½c.

**OCEAN STEAMERS.**

Date of Departures from New York.

1872.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Manhattan | Jan. 12 | Liverpool. |
| Samaria | Jan. 13 | Liverpool. |
| Egypt | Jan. 13 | Liverpool. |
| City of London | Jan. 13 | Liverpool. |
| Washington | Jan. 13 | France. |
| Britania | Jan. 13 | Glasgow. |
| Westphalia | Jan. 16 | Hamburg. |
| Colorado | Jan. 17 | Liverpool. |
| Siberia | Jan. 20 | Liverpool. |
| Atlantic | Jan. 20 | Liverpool. |
| Queen | Jan. 20 | Liverpool. |
| Spain | Jan. 20 | Liverpool. |
| City of Antwerp | Jan. 20 | Liverpool. |
| Java | Jan. 24 | Liverpool. |
| Wisconsin | Jan. 24 | Liverpool. |
| Reckia | Jan. 27 | Liverpool. |
| City of Paris | Jan. 27 | Liverpool. |
| Ville De Paris | Jan. 27 | France. |
| Chambra | Jan. 31 | Liverpool. |
| Nevada | Jan. 31 | Liverpool. |
| Aleppo | Feb. 3 | Liverpool. |

## RIVER TELEGRAMS.

**Greensboro, Pa.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, January 10, 1872.

River falling slowly, with five feet of water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 34 at 5 P. M. F.

**Brownsville, Pa.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., January 10, 1872.

River about on a stand with six feet six inches water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 35 at 5 P. M. C.

**Wheeling, W. Va.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., January 10, 1872.

River eight feet six inches and falling. Juna No. 2 left for Zanesville at 5:30 A. M. The Express departed for Parkersburg at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Weather cool and clear. M.

**Ironton, O.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., January 10, 1872.

River falling; weather cloudy and cool. Telegraph up at 12:30 P. M.; R. R. Hudson at 4 P. M., added 100 tons here; Ohio down at 4 P. M. Townboats Jonas, Powell, John Penney, J. F. Dravo, Viola and Wild Cat down, with tows. Up to-day: George Lysle, Lion, Fearless, Resolute, Joseph A. Stone, Hornet, Joseph A. Wood, Leopard, Mary Ann and Bengal Tiger. K.

**Oil City.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, PA., January 10, 1872.

River twenty-seven inches and falling.

**For Latest River Dispatches See Outside.**

## RIVER NEWS.

**ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.**

**Arrived.**

Elector.....Abrams.....Geneva.
E. Bennett.....Z. W. Carmack.....Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.

**Departed.**

Elector.....Abrams.....Geneva.
E. Bennett.....Z. W. Carmack.....Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.
Argosy.....Goodwin.....Wheeling.
Carrie Brooks.....Darlington.....Parkersburg.

Monongahela—Five feet three inches and falling.

**Boats Departing This Day.**

Geneva, United State Mail boats, 8 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Cincinnati—Grayson, 4 P. M.
Cincinnati—Juniata, Brennan, 4 P. M.

**Boats Announced.**

St. Louis.....Wild Duck.....Anawalt
Nashville.....Messenger.....Greenlee

The marks last evening indicated five feet three inches and falling steadily. The weather continues pleasant for the season. A fair amount of business was transacted on the landing.

CEDAR and other lumber rafts are coming down the Cum

# THE VERY LATEST.

## WASHINGTON.

### The Rothschilds Offer Received.

### Regulating Ohio River Bridges.

**Special Dispatch to the Commercial.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 10, 1872.

**National Republican Convention.**

The Republican National Executive Committee will meet to-morrow in this city. There will be a full attendance, from present appearances. Philadelphia has a large delegation here working to secure the location of the Convention in that city, which place it is generally conceded will be selected.

**The Vice Presidency.**

Pennsylvania politicians now here are open in their preferences for Colfax's renomination as Vice President, and such occurrence appears to be the general belief of the majority of those who are interesting themselves in this question.

**Remission of Duties.**

The Committee of Ways and Means have decided to confer with the Secretary of the Treasury before taking further action on the bill remitting duties on supplies sent to Chicago from foreign countries, as well as the bill relieving the postmaster and other Government officials from losses resulting from the fire.

**The Rothschilds Proposition Received.**

The Treasury Department received *the* Rothschilds proposition to-day through *the* banking house of Jay Cooke & *Co.*, in this city, to take six hundred *millions* of the new loan. The time in *which* to make subscriptions is stipulated to extend over twenty-two months. One hundred millions of the amount is in five per cents., one-half to be taken at once, the balance within a year. Three hundred millions are in four and one-half per cents., and two hundred millions in four per cents. The condition of the last two named sums being that the interest accruing therefrom shall be paid in Europe.

**Ohio River Bridges.**

The bill introduced by Mr. Kerr regulating the construction of bridges over the Ohio is the one approved by a board of engineers after full examination and report. It is thought it will pass the Committee of Commerce. It provides that any corporations having lawful authority from States may erect bridges, which, above the mouth of the Big Sandy, shall have not at least one span not less than ninety feet above low water and forty above local high water, and below the Big Sandy they shall have one span not less than one hundred feet above low water, and not less than forty feet above the highest water, and this high span shall have a clear opening of four hundred feet, measured at right angles to the current; and all bridges below the Cincinnati suspension bridge shall have, besides this high span, a pivot draw, giving two clear openings of one hundred and sixty feet each—plans, work, &c., to be under government engineers. The bill repeals the authority for a bridge at Paducah.

**Invoke the Aid of the Ku-Klux Law.**

The Charter men in New Orleans have applied by telegraph to the President to be allowed to apply *the* Ku-Klux law to the Warmouth party, and it is thought here to-night the President will sanction such step.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 10, 1872.

**ASSUMED CHARGE.**

Mr. Williams, to-day, formally assumed charge of the Department of Justice. It is understood he will pursue the exact course in the Ku-Klux trials laid out by Mr. Akerman.

**WOMAN'S RIGHTS.**

The National Woman's Suffrage Convention held its regular semi-annual meeting to-day. The usual force of Woman's Righters was present. Cady Stanton was elected President. In her address she said the sex wanted to work with men in free trade and the great principles of the country. Women didn't propose to petition them, but had disenfranchised the foreign riffraff element, but proposed to petition the Courts. Victoria Woodhull's address was in advocacy of spiritualism, and another on affrix wanted suffrage on the basis of spiritualism.

In the Convention to-night Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker announced that Senator Trumbell consented that the Judiciary Committee should give a hearing to a delegation of the Committee in the Committee room next Friday. Mrs. Hooker claimed this concession a precursor of an almost immediate victory of woman over prejudice and interference.

**TARIFF PETITIONS.**

Petitions from various parts of the country for the reduction of the tariff to a *revenue basis, especially* for the removal of duties on salt, arrived here to-day, and were forwarded through the Taxpayers' Union, numbering eighty-six, and embracing about seven thousand signatures, will be presented in the Senate to-morrow.

## THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
January 10, 1872.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably continue highest on Thursday, with pleasant weather in the Southern and Gulf States, except in Florida, where northwest winds and rain may be expected; the storm will continue to fall in the northwest and Ohio Valley, diverging into an era of low barometer, with rain from Minnesota and Michigan; southeast winds and cloudy weather continue on the lower lakes. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for the Atlantic and Gulf coasts to-day.

## POLITICAL.

**The Iowa United States Senatorship.**

CHICAGO, January 10.—A dispatch just received from Des Moines, Iowa, says that in the Republican Senatorial caucus to-night Allison was nominated on the third ballot.

DES MOINES, Iowa, January 10.—Des Moines and the balance of Iowa are wild with enthusiasm over the nomination of Hon. W. B. Allison for United States Senator by the joint caucus of the Republican members of the Legislature. The whole number of votes cast was 120; necessary to a choice, 61. On informal ballot Allison received votes, Harlan 38, and Wilson 22. On the first formal ballot Allison received 59, Harlan 42, and Wilson 20. On the second ballot Allison received 63, Harlan 30, and Wilson 12.

## NEWS SUMMARY.

*BY TELEGRAPH.*

Fleischman & Co.'s distillery, near Cincinnati, was burned yesterday evening. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. Loss $60,000; insurance $30,000, mostly in Cincinnati companies.

The stockholders of the Mississippi River and the Paducah and Gulf Railroads have ratified their consolidation under the name of the Memphis and Paducah Railroad Company. The work will be let at once.

The stockholders of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad meet on the 17th inst. to vote on the proposition to lease that road to the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company.

Yesterday's dispatches state that the Union Pacific Railroad was blocked at Creston.

The impeachment of Governor James, of Nebraska, is spoken of as probable.

The Grand Duke Alexis and suite will leave St. Louis at noon to-day via the Northern Missouri Railroad, for Kansas City, and thence go to Fort Hay or Fort Ellis, Kansas, where they will spend two or three days hunting buffalo. This change in the original programme was caused by the recent fall of snow in the region more northward. On their return from Kansas the Duke and suite will prepare for their departure South. For this trip the steamer Great Republic, the largest and most magnificent on the Western rivers, has been chartered, and will be held in readiness to receive them, either here or at Cairo, according to the condition of the river. Their departure from St. Louis South will take place either on the 27th or 28th inst.

On Monday last two Deputy United States Marshals seized an illicit still in New Madrid county, Mo., and arrested the proprietor, Moses Carey and two assistants, also seizing several barrels of whisky and an ox team. While conveying the contraband article and the prisoners to legal quarters, the marshals were set upon by a gang of eighteen masked men and the culprits released.

The convention of the National Mutual Life Insurance Association of Expressmen, in session at Cincinnati, will be formally organized to-day.

A dispatch from Scranton states that the difficulty between the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company and their miners has been settled. The men have agreed to accept a reduction of ten per cent. on wages, the company reducing the price of powder. Work will be resumed on Monday.

The Standing Committee of the Pennsylvania Labor Reform Union will meet February 7, at Harrisburg.

A heavy earthquake shock was felt at Quebec at eight o'clock Monday night, lasting about five seconds. No damage done. The shock was also felt at Riviere du Loup, Grand Island and Three Rivers.

The Secretary of the Treasury is expected to make a decision in a few days, which is of considerable interest to the Roman Catholic Church. It arises out of the distribution of books and other articles imported into the country in the name of a Catholic society, but which were subsequently handed over to the priests and other officers of the Church for use outside of the Church. By law the society is exempt from the payment of duty on imported articles, but the Church, but when exempt from the payment of duty on imported articles, but the Church, but when

# NEW ORLEANS.

## WAR OF FACTIONS RAGING.

### Investigation of Tuesday's Homicide

NEW ORLEANS, January 10.—The statements regarding the death of Whyland are contradictory. Capt. McCann testified before the coroner's jury, as you the *Republican* states, that McCullough acknowledged that he had shot Wheyland in the discharge of his duties as Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives.

The *Republican* says: When the evidence closed, the jury, accompanied by Major Newton, one of Governor Warmouth's counsel, who had been present all through, adjourned to a room on Common street, where a verdict was agreed on as follows: "That Walter B. Whyland came to his death at the hands of certain persons at present unknown." This forenoon Coroner Craigh promulgated another verdict in the same case, charging McCullough and McCormick with the murder of Wheyland, and George W. Carter with being accessory before the fact. The Governor says that in consequence of this verdict he had sent policemen on Royal street to arrest Carter.

The *Times* says: "The most lawless and reprehensive of all the acts yet done during the faction fight now progressing, was that which was done this morning in the occupation of Royal street *with* the Metropolitan police, armed with Remington rifles."

The *Bee* says: "The Federal Government would not only be justified in putting down the administration of Governor Warmouth, but it is bound, in duty, to cause such a rule to ensue as that which he has established in this State. If martial law is justifiable in any conjuncture, it is surely so in a crisis like the present."

Governor Warmouth to-day issued another proclamation, ordering the Carter faction to desist from further proceedings, and commanding members to return to their seats in the General Assembly.

The *Picayune*, under the caption of "Suspension of Business," in the course of its comments says: "We are in the midst of our too short annual busy season, during which, if ever, our merchants must accomplish their year's work in order to meet the year's expenses. Yet houses, whose sales amount to millions, in the very heart of the city are obliged to close their doors again a mob at midday. There is an incalculable loss suffered by our citizens in this manner."

The application of the Governor for an injunction from the Eighth District Court, restraining the Lafayette Police further action came up this morning, but was postponed till Saturday. There is no material change in the condition of affairs to-day. Business was dull, and very few ladies were on Canal street. At two o'clock, the hour it is usually thronged, not twenty could be seen there. There being no business indoors, the men generally were out.

A committee called on Governor Warmouth and asked him to appoint a committee to meet a committee from the Carter faction for the purpose of settling all questions of difference.

# EUROPE.

**Miscellaneous Dispatches.**

BERLIN, January 10.—The *Provincial Correspondence* says the re-establishment of diplomatic relations with France proves that the German Government wishes to restore the former friendly relations between the two nations.

PARIS, January 10.—The Committee on National Assembly the committee to which was referred the proposal that the Assembly return to Paris, reported adversely. The report was received with great cheering by the Right, but the rest remained silent.

The rinderpest prevails in the department of Orne, Calvados and Yonne.

ROME, January 10.—It is announced that the Pope will shortly send his ultimatum to the Roman Catholic Bishops who have not accepted the dogma of Infallibility.

LONDON, January 10.—Sir John Somerset Pakington addressed a conservative meeting at Stockdale to-night. He stigmatized the policy of the government as sensational and extravagant, and alluding to Ireland said the administration of affairs in that country was eminently unsuccessful.

MADRID, January 10.—It is announced that Senor Sagasta will, at the first sitting of the Cortes, explain the programme of the government recently formed by him, and will demand of the representatives of the people a decision between his policy and that of Zorilla.

**Home Rule Demonstration in Ireland.**

LONDON, January 10.—An immense demonstration was made in Limerick to-night, in support of home rule, in the form of a reception to Messrs. P. J. Smyth, Isaac Bull, and other prominent advocates of the movement. A procession numbering thirty thousand persons, bearing many banners and accompanied by numerous bands of music, marched through the principal streets, and finally halted at Daniel O'Connell's monument, where a number of speeches were made. In the course of his speech, Mr. Bull spoke of the many wrongs inflicted upon Ireland, and urged the rising of the oppressed nation from the dust. He was also very severe in his denunciation of the Marquis of Hartington, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

IN SOME OF its features the Wharton case is *not unlike that of the celebrated* Palmer case which occurred in England sixteen or seventeen years ago. Palmer was a physician, but a gambler and *roue*. It was at length noticed that several of his relatives, one after another, had died soon after Palmer had obtained insurances on their lives. One of them was therefore made the subject of a *post mortem* examination, when antimony was found, but not in sufficient quantities to produce death. The prosecution then adopted the theory that he had been poisoned by strychnine, and explained the fact that there was no evidence of the presence of that drug in the intestines, by the hypothesis that there had been just enough administered to produce death and leave no trace behind. On this theory, Palmer was found guilty and executed; and the justice of this result has never been questioned. The resemblance of this case to that of Mrs. Wharton is the failure of the medical testimony to establish the presence of sufficient poison in the remains.

THE London *Times* tells of a Tichborne case which happened three hundred years ago in France. Martin Guerre married at the age of eleven, and after living with his wife ten years —during which period they had one child—he ran away. At the end of eight years a man appeared whose claim to the long lost Martin was at once acknowledged by the truant's wife and the rest of the family. For three years there was no question of the identity of the new comer with the errant husband, and when finally it was disputed the wife and many of the relatons affirmed it. Two trials took place, in which the conflict of evidence was remarkable, fifty witnesses on each side giving contradictory testimony. The case was determined by the appearance of the real Martin, of whom the imposter had been an intimate associate during a long campaign. The rogue, who had thus betrayed his friend's confidence was condemned to be hanged and burnt.

AMONG the recently first published letters of Dickens's descriptive of his first visit to this country, occurs the following passage: We had, by the by, another serenade at Hartford, from a Mr. Adams (a nephew of John Quincy Adams) and a German friend. They were beautiful singers; and when they began, in the dead of the night, in a long musical, echoing passage outside our chamber door, singing, in low voices to guitars, about home and about friends and other topics that they knew would interest us, by way of welcome, I think I can tell you. In the midst of my sentimentality, though, a thought occured to me which made me laugh so immoderately that I was obliged to cover my head with the bedclothes. "Good heavens!" I said to Kate, "what a monstrously ridiculous and commonplace appearance my boots must have, outside the door!" I never wasso impressed with the sense of the absurdity of boots in all my life.

REFERRING to the visit of President Grant and Secretary Boutwell, to Philadelphia, the *Press* observes: "They could only give us a day and Saturday, but into these was crowded a good deal of honest yet diversified welcome. They saw society in all its phases, private and public, and they had for the first time something like an opportunity of meeting our merchants and manufacturers at the great meeting at the Commercial Exchange."

**ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.**

**Cincinnati.**

CINCINNATI, January 10.—The river, which is now twenty feet nine inches, has fallen eighteen inches. Arrived—Kate Pentnam and Charles B. Church. Departed—Kate Robinson, St. Louis; the Liberty No. 4; and Vesta Madeira for Marietta. Departed—Charmer, Evansville. Cloudy, moderate and threatening rain.

**Louisville.**

LOUISVILLE, January 10.—The river is gradually declining, with nine feet two inches in the canal and seven feet two inches in the rapids. Weather cloudy and cold. The business is mainly receipts. The U. Greenbo passed through the canal from New Orleans to Cincinnati. The towboats Collier and barges, Sea Gull, Veteran No. 2, and Tom Rees have arrived. The Sam Parker, Webster, Storm, John Hanna, Brilliant and Alexander McDonald arrived from Pittsburgh to-day. The Veteran, for Pittsburgh, and the N. J. Bigley, for New Orleans, leave for New Orleans to-morrow. E. W. Gould has contracted here for the building of a boat 185 feet long, 33 feet beam and 5 feet hold, for the Illinois river trade.

**Evansville.**

EVANSVILLE, January 10.—Cloudy and cold. The river has seven eight inches; mercury 29 to 36. Port list: Up—2, C. Gray, Sampson and barges and H. M. Turner, 4 P. M.; Falls City, 6 A. M.; Fayette, 9 A. M.; J. E. Ranks and Argosy, 11 A. M.; Nashville, 3 P. M.; D. Hewens, 12 M. Down, Mary Ament 2 A. M.; Allegheny Belle and barges, 2 P. M.; Idlewild, 4 P. M.; generally mild moderate trips, except the Gray, Turner, Rankin and Allegheny Belle. Business good.

**Cairo.**

CAIRO, January 10.—Arrived—Judge Baker, Smithland, 4 P. M.; Tyrone, Nashville, 4 P. M.; Mary McDonald, Mound City. Mary Dabney, New Orleans, 9 A. M.; Arkansas Belle, Evansville, 6 P. M. Departed—Belle of Memphis, St. Louis, 2 P. M. River stationary. Clear; mercury 34.

**St. Louis.**

ST. LOUIS, January 10.—Arrived—W. H. Brown and Robert, Cairo. Departed—W. H. Brown, Cairo. River falling slowly, but the thaw, which has been quite rapid to-day, will soon cease, when a rise, and navigation will again be fully resumed. There is plenty of freight here for the South.

**Memphis.**

MEMPHIS, January 10.—Clear and pleasant. The river has risen one foot. Departed—Richmond and Onchita Belle, New Orleans; Julia, St. Louis.

**New Orleans.**

NEW ORLEANS, January 10.—Arrived—Silver Bow, Stone Silver, Ohio of Quincy and Katie F. Kountz, St. Louis. Departed—Nick Longworth, Louisville; Utah, Arkansas river; Capital City, Cocossus, Oceanus and John Kyle, St. Louis.

# RAILWAY MATTERS.

## Consolidation of East and West Railroad Lines.

**Business of the Union Pacific Railroad.**

**Consolidation of East and West Railroad Lines.**

The New York *Bulletin*, referring to the rumors of negotiations and consolidations touching the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington road, one of the oldest works in Kentucky, and its recent change of gauge, says this will enable the Cincinnati arm of the line to become a shorter and important link in a through line between the Eastern cities and Louisville and points in the Southwest, by means of the new bridge at Cincinnati, to be completed in a short time. The *Bulletin* continues:

The Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington road spreads out in two arms, having their converging point near Louisville, and connecting the chief cities of Kentucky with the commercial metropolis of Ohio. The central arm passes through Frankfort, the State capital, to Lexington, in the central part of the State, through the famous blue-grass grazing region of Kentucky. This portion of the road is, in like manner, about to be made part of an important through line, connecting Louisville and all points west with the seaboard by a new and more favored route to the seaboard. The Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad company are pushing the completion of the incomplete gap, so as to be ready to take the through traffic from the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad at their Big Sandy terminus and convey it by their very direct line to Louisville, as well as the very heavy return business bound eastward from Kentucky.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Company, it will be remembered, contains in its direction some of the most eminent names in American railroad management, among them Mr. C. P. Huntington, the energy exertions the great success of the Central Pacific is mainly due. This company have already made the bulk of their expenditure on the main line of the Chesapeake and Ohio, and are now awaiting the completion of two tunnels and some heavy masonry and grading to complete their track from tide water to the Kentucky border. The Lexington and Big Sandy Line is in substantially the same hands, and is part of the great enterprise, which will extend from Newport News to Point Pleasant on Bay. The negotiations with the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington have been long pending, and the Chesapeake and Ohio Company a controlling interest in the road hereafter the roads will be operated in harmonious co-operation. By means of the new bridge at Louisville, two lines of railroads (one of them still incomplete) will furnish the desired connections to St. Louis.

The grades, proximity of fuel, and equable climate are so favorable to economy of operation along this route that it must prove a very profitable line, as the vast quantities of tobacco, hemp, cotton, live stock, provisions and the like, which now cross the Ohio river into Indiana and Ohio, on their way to mill naturally be drawn into the Chesapeake and Ohio route is the most direct of all. The cities of Cincinnati, Covington, Louisville and Lexington by these Kentucky extensions have an aggregate population of nearly half a million, together with one of the most fruitful territories in the world, and back and beyond them are the great valleys of the Mississippi and its tributaries. East-ward of the Kentucky line is the largest and one of the most valuable known deposits of coal and iron in the world, in the Kanawha Valley. The demand for these minerals at the West, alone, will be reasonably expected to furnish a large traffic for these lines, East and West.

**Extension of the Lehigh Valley Road to Amboy, N. J.**

Application is to be made for the charter of a road from Bound Brook to the Delaware river, within ten miles of Phillipsburg, with a capital of $2,000,000. The Newark *Advertiser* is authority for the information that this movement is the interest of Judge Asa Packer, whose agents for several weeks past, it says, have been surveying through Somerset and Hunterdon counties, and is designed to extend the Lehigh Valley Railroad. Such a charter already exists for a road from Bound Brook to Amboy, and the passage of the act applied for would give another direct outlet from the coal fields. The same paper says, the Judge has recently purchased a large and valuable farm in Middlesex county, near New Providence, and that it is among the probabilities that he may himself, or, dispose of his extensive property at Mauch Chunk, and locate in New Jersey. He is largely interested in the improvements of that State.

**Business of the Union Pacific.**

The progress of business on the line of the great continental railway, the Union Pacific, is a matter of general interest in the success of the enterprise, and of surprise in its great increase from year to year, for the short time it has been in operation. The following are the figures:

UNION PACIFIC ROAD—OCTOBER 31.

| | |
|---|---|
| *First fiscal year, May 10, 1869, to April 30, 1870.* | |
| Gross earnings | $8,304,502 50 |
| Expenses | 5,776,506 58 |
| Net earnings | $2,567,995 94 |
| Percentage of expenses, 69 50-100. | |
| *Second fiscal year, May 1, 1870, to April 30, 1871.* | |
| Gross earnings | $7,333,901 35 |
| Expenses | 3,898,704 26 |
| Net earnings | $3,435,197 09 |
| Percentage of expenses, 53 16-100. | |
| *First six months of third fiscal year, May 1, 1871, to October 31, 1871.* | |
| Gross earnings | $4,286,964 70 |
| Expenses | 1,742,744 20 |
| Net earnings for six months | $2,450,219 94 |
| Percentage of expenses, 44 13-100. | |
| The annual interest upon the first mortgage bonds is, in gold | 1,937,280 00 |
| The annual interest upon the remaining land grant bonds is, in currency | 660,370 00 |
| The annual interest upon the income bonds is, in currency | 1,000,000 00 |
| The following is a statement of the Land Department: | |
| Total land grant bonds issued | $4,800,000 00 |
| Less cancelled by Land Department | 4,800,000 |
| Less bought by trustees | 207,000 1,193,000 00 |
| Bonds outstanding November 1, 1871 | $3,291,000 00 |
| Land notes on hand (interest not included) | |
| applicable to redemption of bonds | 944,587 74 |
| Leaving bonds to be provided for out of lands | $8,464,412 26 |
| Total sales of lands to October 31, 1871, 480,- | |
| 141 20 acres, for | $3,093,831 83 |
| Average per acre | $ 25 |
| Land grant unsold, 12,259,858 acres. | |

**Warren and Ousango Railroad.**

The surveys on the line of the Warren and Venango Railroad are completed from Warren to Garland, which finishes up the entire line. Between the points named the line runs nearly due north and close to the Philadelphia and Erie Road. Just east of the Brokenstraw at Irvineton, and in front of the old Corpplanter House, it tunnels the spur of the hill. This is probably the most expensive section on the line, and in order to have it completed in time for the balance of the line working, no time or doubt be at once put to work letting daylight through the hill.

**Mr. Garrett vs. the People.**

The Somerset *Herald*, referring to the recent advance in freights on the Connellsville Railroad, and the refusal of Mr. Garrett to make any concessions to the coal and coke interest, says: "With a full knowledge that the Pennsylvania road is rapidly constructing a line from Greensburg to Connellsville, which will be equally as short to Pittsburgh as his own, saving also the transfer at Brinton's—he, by his increased tariff on freights, drives the coke manufacturers to seek an alliance with his bitterest opponents, and thus by his own action, instead of fostering a trade almost exclusively his own, compels it into the arms of the same adversary that is rapidly constructing the road to compete for this carrying trade east. It strikes us that should Mr. Garrett completed the Hempfield road from Washington to its intersection with the Connellsville, and carried coke over his present line west to Chicago, he would have delivered a much more effective blow at the Pennsylvania road, through its Fort Wayne and Chicago branch, than through the present puerile assaunt, by charging double the amount to Brinton's that he does to Connellsville, only twelve miles further. There are signs to indicate also that besides the competition Mr. Garrett will have to meet in the Cumberland and Youghlegheny coal fields, that the Pennsylvania road also is preparing striking at him through this county. Already a company is organized with the intent of building a road from Johnstown to Turtle Creek in this county; a half score of miles will connect it with the Buffalo Valley road, now nearly completed from Bellefonte to Lewisburg, and the Connellsville road; a further extension of three miles will complete a connection with the Pittsburg and Baltimore road, and thus, Mr. Garrets having secured neither of these roads, a continuous line from the Eastern Mayers' Mill coal fields will be established to the Pennsylvania road at Johnstown, and the President of the Pennsylvania road will not only have made good his threat of competing for all the trade in this State north of the Connellsville road, but he will have placed himself at its three most vulnerable and lucrative points, leaving nothing but the skeleton of a carrying trade to his sorely but small-like rival.

**Another Consolidation on the Tapis.**

MEMPHIS, December 28.—Negotiations are now pending here between the officers of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad and those of the Little Rock and Fort Smith, looking to the consolidation of the two lines and a completion of the latter to Fort Gibson, making a direct route to the Kansas Pacific, and if consummated it will make the distance from Fort Smith to Gibson one hundred miles shorter than via the St. Louis route. The arrangement will probably be concluded to-morrow, but will not in any way interfere with the route already named road by Thomas A. Scott. On the contrary the consolidation by the North Little Rock road will come under his arrangement, and the international route through Texas to the 32d parallel will be pushed forward.

**Miscellaneous.**

—The certificate of incorporation of the Zanesville and Marietta Railroad Company has been filed in the office of the Secretary of State at Ohio. The termini of the road are the city of Zanesville and Marietta, and it will pass through the counties of Muskingum, Guernsey, Noble and Washington. Capital stock $500,000. Corporators, Wm. W. Collins, Benjamin F. Springer, R. F. Summers, Wilburt B. Titus and Wm. G. Conkle.

—A force of eight hundred hands is at work on the Paducah and Elizabethtown Road, in Kentucky, between Paducah and the Tennessee river.

—The earnings of fourteen American railways for the month of November and eleven months of 1871, inclusive, were $7,062,681; for the same period in 1870, $6,666,312; net increase, $356,409.

—The surveying parties on the Canada Pacific railroad are gradually coming into Manitoba, and report that the difficulties of the proposed route are much less than was generally supposed.

—The Cincinnati, Rockport and Southwestern Railroad, which is now building, will connect Rockport, Indiana, on the Ohio river, and Mitchell, Indiana, the crossing of the Ohio and Mississippi and the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroads. It will pass through a fine agricultural region, rich in deposits of coal and iron ore.

—The Oregon and California Railway runs from Portland up south through the Willamette Valley, on the east side of the river. About one hundred and thirty miles of this road are now in operation, and traversed over daily by a number of trains. A railroad is building which runs from Portland up the west side of the river, forming a junction with the Oregon and California Railroad, and will be finished through to Sacramento, Cal., in about a year. Other important lines are in contemplation.

—Two new railroads have just been organized at East Saginaw. The first is the Cass River Railroad, and will run from East Saginaw to Vassar, and from there to Caro, a distance of thirty-five miles, where there will be a temporary paste, but only temporary, as it is the intention to extend the road to some point beyond Caro not yet made public. The capital stock is fixed at $600,000, and following are the names of Eber R. Ward, Samuel Farewell, Jesse Hoyt, Henry C. Potter, Wm. L. Webber, Wm. A. Hedge, Thomas Edsall. The other road is called the Flint River Railroad, and it runs from Flint to Otter Lake, a distance of near the corner of Lapeer and Tuscola counties.

—Mr. J. H. F. Wiers, formerly foreman in the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway car shops at Norwalk, Ohio, and who for the past year and a half has been general superintendent of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad car shops at Kent, Ohio, was recently appointed Master Car Builder of the latter road. Mr. Wiers is a gentleman of ability and experience, and is well qualified to fill the responsible position. Mr. S. Smith, of Rockford, Ills., has been appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Mr. Wiers.

SOMETIME ago we mentioned that the Shah of Persia contributed weekly to the Persian *Times*, the only journal published in his dominions. Through this medium he gives his subjects a weekly report, a personal account of his exploits and opinions. His latest communication contains the following bit of interesting information: "I got up early this morning and drank my tea, mounted the white horse given me by ——, and took the French gun which is loaded from behind. Several of my princes accompanied me; my army followed. We soon put up an antelope—an fired at it, but did not hit; a great grief to us. I arrived for breakfast. After eating marched toward —— Saw a hare, fired at it myself, and shot it with such skill that all the army were astonished."

# CITY MATTERS.

## *DIXMONT ASYLUM.*

### *Annual Meeting of the Board of Managers of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital--Reports of the Officers--The Building Overcrowded--Consolidation of Dixmont Hospital and the Soldiers' Home--The Terms of Agreement.*

Yesterday afternoon there was held, at Dixmont, the annual meeting of the contributors and managers of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital. H. Childs, Esq., was called to the Chair, and the representatives of the press were elected Secretaries.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

Mr. John Harper, President of the institution presented his annual report, from which we glean the following:

On the 1st of December, 1870, there were 401 patients in the Hospital for the Insane at Dixmont; 258 have been since admitted, making the total number of 659 under treatment during the year; of these, 204 have been discharged or died, leaving 455 in the hospital on the 1st of December. Of those discharged, 78 were restored, 48 improved and 25 unimproved. There were 53 deaths; the mortality was owing to the low physical condition of the patients when admitted.

During the past year four Managers for life have been elected, having complied with the terms of the charter. Hon. Felix R. Brunot contributed nine hundred dollars, which with a previous Christmas donation, made one thousand dollars; and Messrs. John B. Jackson, Jas. Moorhead and Chas. H. Spang contributed each one thousand in single beneficiaries.

The Executive Committee having charge of the Hospital at Dixmont, having duly considered the requirements of the Institution for the coming year, instructed me to submit to your honorable Board for its intermediation in obtaining from the Legislature an appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars, for sales and wages and the support of the hospital, which, it is believed, will be sufficient to to meet its necessary wants.

There are now forty-five managers in this institution, some of whom have served since its origin, in 1843, and participated in its vicissitudes of fear and hope. In the reports of past years are many notices of departed associates. Although most of our number are whitened for the harvest, there have been no empty chairs at the Board for the last two years. Thanks to the Giver of Life, we have lived to see prosperity crown our labors.

Mr. John A. Harper, treasurer, next read his report, the main features of which are incorporated in the report of the Finance Committee, which appears below:

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

next reported through its Chairman, Mr. R. Miller, Jr. We glean the following:

The expense and outlay, for which warrants have been drawn out on the treasurer for the past year, are as follows:

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|---|---|
| For Salaries and Wages | $ 25,820 70 |
| For Insurance | 4,000 92 |
| For Amusements | 137 98 |
| For Repairs and Expenses | 81,622 71 |
| For Grading, Excavating and Culvert | 6,693 22 |
| For Payment of Gilleland Mansion | 3,500 00 |
| Total | $121,901 83 |
| Warrants withheld for want of Funds in the Treasury, as stated in Auditor's report | 5,150 74 |
| Warrants issued and paid within the year | $116,750 79 |

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Mr. P. H. Miller followed with the report of the Finance Committee, which incorporates the principal portion of the Treasurer's report which incorporates the Treasurer's account in brief:

| | |
|---|---|
| Balance on hand Dec. 16, 1870 | $ 11,606 21 |
| Receipts since | 106,724 07 |
| Total | $118,420 78 |
| Warrants of Executive Committee paid | 116,809 78 |
| Balance in Treasury | $ 1,610 50 |

The individual benefactions during the year were as follows:

From R. Miller, Jr., $300; from Charles H Spang, $1,000; from Felix R. Brunot, $900; from John B. Jackson, $1,000; from John Moorhead, $1,000; from the executors of the estate of Nancy Mitchell, of Erie county, the avails of bequest $500 (less collateral inheritance tax and expenses), $478 82. Total, $4,678 82.

The Investment Funds are a worthless note of $400; a Plank Road bond $100; a lot collected, and two bonds $1,000 each of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, the same as reported last year.

The Trust Funds, held by the Treasurer, are the "Brewer Fuel Fund," invested as follows: $10,000 in U. S. 5-20 bonds, and $13,400 in City of Pittsburgh and County of Allegheny bonds; and the "Crawford Fuel Fund," of $10,000, in U. S. 5-20 bonds.

Mr. Geo. A. Berry followed with a report of the receipts and disbursements of the Brewer and Crawford Fuel Funds, of which the Hospital is almoner and Mr. John B. McFadden Treasurer. After the accompanying vouchers, the report exhibited the transactions of the committee during the year, and showed a balance due the Treasurer of $216 50.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

Dr. Joseph A. Reed, the physician and Superintendent of the institution, read his annual report, which is a comprehensive document, replete with facts and figures illustrative of the operations of the year. The Doctor makes a strong argument in relation to the class of patients sent to Dixmont, notwithstanding that many were there who should be at their own homes. The system of admitting patients the gentleman thought was entirely wrong, and should be revised at once. The hospital was over crowded—containing at the present time about fifty more patients than the building was intended to accommodate. The report, which occupied about an hour in the reading of it, concluded with the usual compliments to the visiting committees, the managers and assistants, all of whom had rendered Dr. Reed invaluable assistance in the conduct of the affairs at the hospital.

The report, after all received, filed and ordered to be printed.

The election of seven managers, to serve for five years, was then proceeded with, and Messrs. James I. Bennett, Robert Beer, Richard E. Breed, James M. Cooper, Joseph M. Knapp, James Park, Jr., H. W. Williams.

THE CONSOLIDATION OF HOSPITAL.

Mr. John Harper stated that for some time past negotiations had been going on between the Board of Managers of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital and the Soldiers' Home Board, looking to a consolidation of the two Boards. In order to effect this, legally, it was necessary to bring the matter before the stockholders. They therefore applied to Mr. Harper then read from the minute book of the Soldiers' Home Committee the proceedings of their Board, in reference to the matter, by which a majority of the members of which are already members of the Dixmont Board of Managers, consent to the transfer to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, of the Soldiers' Home, and the Twelfth Ward Hospital to be used for the purpose of the sick and infirm. In order to secure the best results, it is understood that an executive committee of five from each Board shall take charge of the management of the hospital. (This was subsequently changed to include all the Managers of the Soldiers' Home.) Soldiers are to be received and treated and cared for as before, as well as all poor persons who may need hospital treatment. The Soldiers' Home Board of Trustees Board are to be made life members of the Dixmont Board.

The above terms of consolidation were received and adopted.

The meeting then adjourned.

## CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE First Presbyterian Sabbath School of Oil City yesterday contributed to Mayor Brush the sum of $20 88 for the Wisconsin sufferers.

SURGEON-GENERAL Hamilton, in his report to the annual report compliments Manager Beamer for his kindness in furnishing amusement for the inmates.

OFFICER WURTZ, of the police, was made the recipient, on Monday, of presents, the gift of Dr. McMeal and other citizens of the Third ward, last night. The usual *et ceteras* followed.

MR. Hoop has received his position as Secretary and Treasurer of the Pittsburgh and Cascade Shannon Railroad Company, to engage in business in the eastern part of the State, and has left to accept the duties of his office. MWF.

LAST evening the citizens of the Ninth ward presented Lieut. Samuel Hagar with a handsome gold watch chain. The presentation speech was made by Officer Wagner and pleasantly responded to by the recipient. A supper at the Rush House followed.

MARY MAGRAW appeared before Mayor Brush yesterday, and charged Annie Thompson with the larceny of some wearing apparel from a boarding house on Third avenue. She was arrested and committed for a hearing.

ONE of the unfortunates at Dixmont maintains that he is Robinson Crusoe, born in the year one hundred and seventy-four and seventeights, but exactly how old he is, no one knows, as his mate Friday who is always smoking at the other end of the island.

YESTERDAY MORNING the Baltimore Express East on the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad met with an accident at Bigley's siding through the breaking of a wheel, by which the baggage car was thrown from the track. No one was injured.

ALDERMAN CHRIST of the South ward, Allegheny, is still busily engaged in hearing the liquor cases which have been brought before him. The hearings are held in the basement story of the school house, and the office of the Alderman is entirely too small to accommodate the large crowds that attend. Three saloon keepers were before the Alderman yesterday afternoon, and fined. Fred. Goldman and Jacob Dennich were each fined fifty dollars and costs, and Louis Engel two hundred and costs, for nine saloon keeping. All have been fined. The remaining cases will be heard on Saturday afternoon next.

AS THE Erie Express on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad approached the city last evening, the engine struck an old man named Patrick Markam, when near Sutherland Station. He received no further injuries than those resulting from a tumble down an embankment about six feet high. He was taken in charge by his relatives and properly cared for. The train was proceeding at a very slow rate of speed or the man would undoubtedly have been killed. As it happened he was apparently but slightly injured.

LAST evening, at the conclusion of the lecture performed at the Pittsburgh Opera House, Mr. Edwin Adams accepted an invitation from the "Ours" Histrionic Association, of which it is the honorary President, to attend a banquet given in his honor at the rooms of the Association. There was a full attendance of members and many invited guests, who passed a highly enjoyable evening—or rather morning. The club adjourned to meet at Delmonico's, Broadway and Chambers streets, on the sixth Wednesday in June.

## *SHOOTING AFFRAY.*

### *An Officer Shot While Making an Arrest.*

Officer Poland, of Alderman Neilie's police, while making an arrest on yesterday afternoon, was fired at, but fortunately was not seriously injured. About four o'clock the officer was crossing the Hand street bridge, when he espied a notorious character, named Louis Sattler, for whom he had been on the alert for nearly a year. Sattler was accompanied by one of his companions, who is also known as a dangerous character. The officer, upon recognizing Sattler, halted, and presented him a warrant, stating at the same time that an information for larceny had been made against him. Sattler then knocked the officer down, and while he was in the act of getting up, fired, the ball passing through his left hand near the little finger. The two ruffians then made their escape, the crowd that had gathered fearing to interfere lest the scoundrels should also fire at them. The officer repaired to the office of Dr. Frank Cooper who